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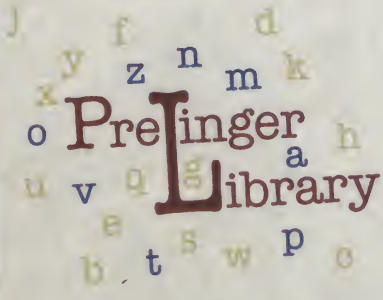

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The Wisconsin Archeologist

Vol. 2, No. 1
NEW SERIES
1923

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

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447769 APR 3 1923

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Vol. 2 January 1923 No. 1
NEW SERIES

WAUKESHA COUNTY

NORTHERN TOWNSHIPS

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee, Wis.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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Potawatomi Indians

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Published Quarterly by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 2 MADISON, WIS., January, 1923 No. 1
New Series

WAUKESHA COUNTY

NORTHERN TOWNSHIPS

Charles E. Brown

Waukesha county is located in the southeastern part of Wisconsin. It is bordered on the east by Milwaukee county, which separates it from the shore of Lake Michigan. South of it are Racine, Kenosha and Walworth counties, between it and the northern boundary of Illinois; to the west of it is Jefferson county, and north of it the counties of Dodge and Washington.

A recent description of the topography of this beautiful county describes it as "composed of prairies, oak openings, small marshes, almost innumerable lakes and small hills. The openings and prairies are rich, productive and valuable lands. The natural resources of the county are . . . . as varied as they are extensive, while its natural beauties would seem to be unsurpassed."* It is for its beautiful lakes that this attractive county is chiefly renowned. Most of these are located in its northwestern part. Here, in the townships of Oconomowoc, Merton, Summit and Delafield are located nine large and fifteen small lakes. The group of lakes about Oconomowoc "lies in a belt of terminal moraines and outwash plains. The outwash plains contain many pots or kettles, formed by the melting of buried ice-blocks, and some of the lake basins are of the same origin."* Another group of lakes, Big and Little Muskego and Denoon, in the southeastern corner of the county, do not equal the foregoing in beauty of shoreline. Muskego lake is a broad, shallow body of water, surrounded by large swamps. Three other lakes, of medium size, are Howitt, Phantom and Eagle, located near the county line, in the southwestern corner.

*West. Hist. Co., Hist. Waukesha Co., 312.
*The Phys. Geog. of Wis., 264.

The Pishtaka or Fox river, the principal stream in Waukesha county, flows from near its northeastern corner in a southwesterly direction, through the City of Waukesha and on toward Mukwonago, east of which it makes a turn to the east and then another to the south, crossing the southern boundary of the county into Racine county. It has a dozen or more tributary streams. Pewaukee lake is its chief reservoir. The Bark river flows from the northern boundary of the county in a southwesterly direction, through Nagawicka and the Nemahbin lakes, and leaves the county near the middle of its western boundary. The kettle moraine separates it from the Fox. The Oconomowoc, also entering the county at its northern boundary, flows in a southwesterly and then westerly direction through lakes North, Okauchee, Oconomowoc, Fowler and La Belle and crosses the western boundary, west of Oconomowoc. The Menomonee river flows in a southeasterly direction across the northeastern corner of the county. Scupernong creek, a tributary of the Bark river, in Eagle township, flows south and then westward into the extensive marsh of the same name in Jefferson county.

Lapham hill, formerly Government hill, about one and one-half miles south of Delafield, is the highest hill in the county. Its elevation is given as 669 feet. From its top a number of lakes can be seen.

The springs of the City of Waukesha are widely known. Indian trails lead to them and they were appreciated by the aborigines. Some were regarded as sacred or healing springs. Numerous other fine springs existed, and still exist, in other parts of the county.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Archeological researches in this county have extended over a long period of time. Dr. Increase A. Lapham's investigations in the county began as early as 1836, his place of residence being then in Milwaukee. They continued until the time of his death at his later home at Oconomowoc, in 1875. His work was confined largely to locating and mapping the Indian mound groups in the townships of Summit, Merton, Pewaukee, Vernon and Muskego. Most of these surveys were made in 1850, in preparation for his book, "The Antiquities of Wisconsin," which the Smithsonian published in 1855. It contains descriptons of many of the mound groups whch he located, eight pages being devoted to

these, and is illustrated with plates depicting them. A turtle effigy, which he found at Waukesha, in 1836, and of which he published a description in the *Milwaukee Advertiser* of that date has the distinction of being the first Wisconsin animal-shaped mound to be recognized and written about by an archeological investigator. He soon afterwards found other effigy mounds while laying out streets in Milwaukee. Investigators of Wisconsin's archeological history owe a great debt to Lapham whose patient work has preserved the only record of some great Waukesha county mound systems which have long since wholly or partially disappeared beneath the destructive plow and through other agencies. Rev. Stephen D. Peet, almost as interested an investigator as Lapham, in the eighties visited some of the mound groups which his predecessor had described at Waukesha, Big Bend and Pewaukee. He printed brief descriptions of these in *The American Antiquarian* and in his book, "Prehistoric America" (v. 2), reproducing some of Lapham's plates.

The Wisconsin Archeological Society began its investigations in the county in October, 1901. As this organization has also been conducting similar investigations in many other Wisconsin counties, these have continued to date as opportunities for field work in this county offered. Among those assisting the Society at different times in the county have been the Messrs. Rolland L. Porter, Mukwonago; O. L. Hollister, L. R. Whitney, George A. West, W. H. Ellsworth, Dr. Charles D. Stanhope, C. W. Lamb, Howland Russell, J. M. W. Pratt, Milwaukee; I. N. Stewart, Appleton; S. G. Haskins and Prof. A. R. Clifton, Pewaukee; Dr. F. C. Rogers, Oconomowoc, and A. V. Drown, Summit. In the course of years a large amount of valuable data has thus been assembled, which, although much remains still to be done in Waukesha county, the Society believes should now be made available to the public.

Some of this information has been previously printed by the Society. In 1902, Mr. Porter published in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* a description of the mounds and sites in the Mud Lake region, near Mukwonago, and in 1909, Mr. Haskins published a description of the Indian remains in his home township of Pewaukee.

The present report is to appear in two parts, the first devoted to a description of the Indian remains in the eight northern and

the second of those in the eight southern townships in Waukesha county.

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN MONUMENTS

In Waukesha county the work of permanently preserving examples of the earthen monuments of its early aboriginal inhabitants has not kept pace with archeological investigation or the spread of education among its inhabitants. While the preservation of some mounds was almost hopeless because of their location, others appear to have been needlessly destroyed. Waukesha especially has in past years lost golden opportunities for preserving to the public some notable monuments which the public and visitors to the city would now greatly appreciate. The reason why others have not been preserved is because of the remoteness of their locations from cities and villages.

Yet at Waukesha the conservation of Indian earthworks was begun at an early date. In 1850 Dr. Lapham found a group of twelve effigy, linear and conical mounds preserved on and about the property of Carroll college. About three of these remain today, the others having been lost in disposing of some of the ground and others in the erection of a college building and in other ways. Three conical burial mounds in Cutler Park were preserved in 1902 by the acquirement of this property by the city. Mr. Rolland L. Porter, a member of the Society, was one of those who labored to bring this about. At Silver Lake the preservation of a large and fine turtle effigy was accomplished in 1921 through the acquirement of the property by the Milwaukee County Boy Scouts. At the request of the state society Mr. Frederick Pabst is preserving a small number of fine effigy mounds located on his stock farm near Summit Corners, south of Oconomowoc. Several other residents of the county are also protecting such remains located on their lands.

INDIAN INHABITANTS

The region in southern Wisconsin of which Waukesha county forms a part was originally included in the ancient domain of the Winnebago, a Siouan tribe prominent in state history. Of this fine region of lakes, hills and prairies they had been completely dispossessed by the Potawatomi, possibly with the assistance

of other Algonkian tribes of Wisconsin and Illinois long before the state was ceded by the British to the Americans.

The Potawatomi, having in the course of nearly two hundred years gradually spread southward along the Lake Michigan shoreline from their early villages on the Green Bay peninsula, soon established camps and villages in Waukesha, Washington and other interior counties. We are informed that they had so completely possessed themselves of Waukesha county that after 1820 only a few straggling Menomini and Winnebago continued to fish and hunt within its limits, eastern bands of the latter tribe having then largely withdrawn to the waters of the Rock river and the region west of them.

When the first white settlers came to Waukesha county, in 1835 and 1836, there were many small camps and a few large Potawatomi villages on the banks of its streams and lakes. The principal villages were at Waukesha and Pewaukee, near the center of the county; at Mukwonago, at its southern boundary line, and at Muskego lake, in its southeastern corner.

In the year 1837, Ebenezer Childs found the Potawatomi village at Waukesha on the Fox river to be capable of furnishing the large number of 400 warriors. This would indicate that this village must have contained over 1,000 inhabitants. Several hundred Indians were in the village or camps at the eastern end of Pewaukee lake at this time. At this time the Winnebago had been endeavoring to persuade these Indians to join them in taking the warpath against the white settlers then in the state and the latter were restless and not in the best of moods. In 1837, Almon Welch coming over the Indian trails from Oak creek, in Milwaukee county, to Muskego lake, found at that place a village of 300 Potawatomi. The village at Mukwonago also contained at times from 300 to 500 Indians.

Jacques Vieau, the Milwaukee fur trader, visited large Potawatomi villages at the present locations of Mukwonago and Waukesha in 1804-05, in the interests of his business.

About the year 1827, Andrew J. Vieau, acting as agent for his father Jacques, established a trading post at the Waukesha Potawatomi village. He remained for about two years, visiting during this period other villages and camps of that tribe in the county. He furnished the Indians with ammunition, calico, beads and tobacco. In 1837 he sold his business to Solomon Juneau, the Milwaukee trader. Other traders also sent agents from as far away

as Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, among the Indians for their peltries. The testimony of all of the early settlers of Waukesha county is to the effect that the Potawatomi were very peaceable Indians.

Everywhere throughout the county fish and game were abundant. Wild rice grew in some of the streams and lakes, and nuts and berries could be gathered in quantity. Materials for the making of stone implements were at hand. Its natural resources continued to attract the Indian to Waukesha county for thirty years after its cession to the government (1833) and settlement by the whites.

The Potawatomi Indians of Waukesha county are thus described: "None of these Indians were permanently located. During the season of corn-planting, their women and children occupied the higher lands among the lakes and rivers throughout the country, and pursued their primitive methods of agriculture, while the adult males spent the time in hunting, fishing and lounging about the camp." The framework of their habitations was made of poles, and this was converted into a hut by means of a covering of skins or strips of bark. The village at Waukesha was permanent until 1837, except during the winters, when its inhabitants moved southward. Of the Pewaukee village or camps there is little recorded information.

These Indians buried their dead in shallow graves, the body being frequently first wrapped in a blanket. Various articles belonging to the deceased were placed in the grave, which was covered with stones or brush. Burials were also made, it is stated, directly on the ground, or in trees.*

An Indian burial ground was located on the site of the Park hotel at Waukesha, several about the Oconomowoc lakes, and one at Pewaukee, according to the History of Waukesha County. The graves were sometimes covered with logs and stones, sometimes with "shakes" stuck up crosswise. Bodies were sometimes fastened upright to trees, guarded for a number of days against wild animals and then left to decay.

In the summer months the Waukesha county Indians wore only breech cloths and moccasins. In the winter they added to this costume government blankets and skin or cloth leggings. Some wore strings of glass or porcelain beads. The women wore cloth dresses, leggings and blankets. Both men and women wore their hair long. The children wore no clothes in the summer.

*See Waukesha County histories.

Elsewhere in this report additional information concerning the Indians of Waukesha county is recorded. A chapter on the implements and ornaments of the early Indian inhabitants of the county will appear in Part II of this report.

TRAILS

In Waukesha county many, if not most of the angling roads, follow old Indian trails. The courses of these trails are obtained from the maps of the government surveyors, made in 1835 and 1836, and from the printed narratives of, and from interviews with early settlers of the county.

Milwaukee-Western Wisconsin Trail. This trail from the Potawatomie Indian villages at Milwaukee entered Waukesha county through Section 25 of Brookfield township, a short distance south of Elm Grove, and ran westward through Sections 26, 27, 28 and 29, following the line of the present Elm Grove to Blodgett road. In Section 29 it crossed a tributary of the Fox river. Just east of this crossing it divided, the southern trail running in a southwest direction through the northwest corner of Section 32 and the N½ of Section 31 to the Pewaukee township line, then in a southeasterly direction to Prairie Village, the Potawatomie village at Waukesha. The northern trail ran west through Blodgett and to the west line of Section 25 of Pewaukee township. Here it crossed the Fox river just south of where Pewaukee creek, the outlet of Pewaukee lake, unites with it. It ran through the N½ of Section 26 and crossed Pewaukee creek in the SW¼ of Section 23. From here its course was northward through the east halves of Sections 22 and 15. From the NE¼ of 15 a branch ran north through the W½ of Section 10 to its northwest corner. The main trail continued northwest to present Pewaukee village and from here followed the general line of the highway north of Pewaukee lake to Hartland and westward passing between Pine and Nagawicka lakes, Okauchee and Oconomowoc lakes and through Oconomowoc to the Waukesha-Jefferson county line. West of Pewaukee the plats of the government surveyors do not give the location of this important early trail.

Milwaukee-Waukesha Trail. This trail from Milwaukee to Waukesha passed across the northern part of New Berlin township to Section 12 of Waukesha township. It ran in a curving

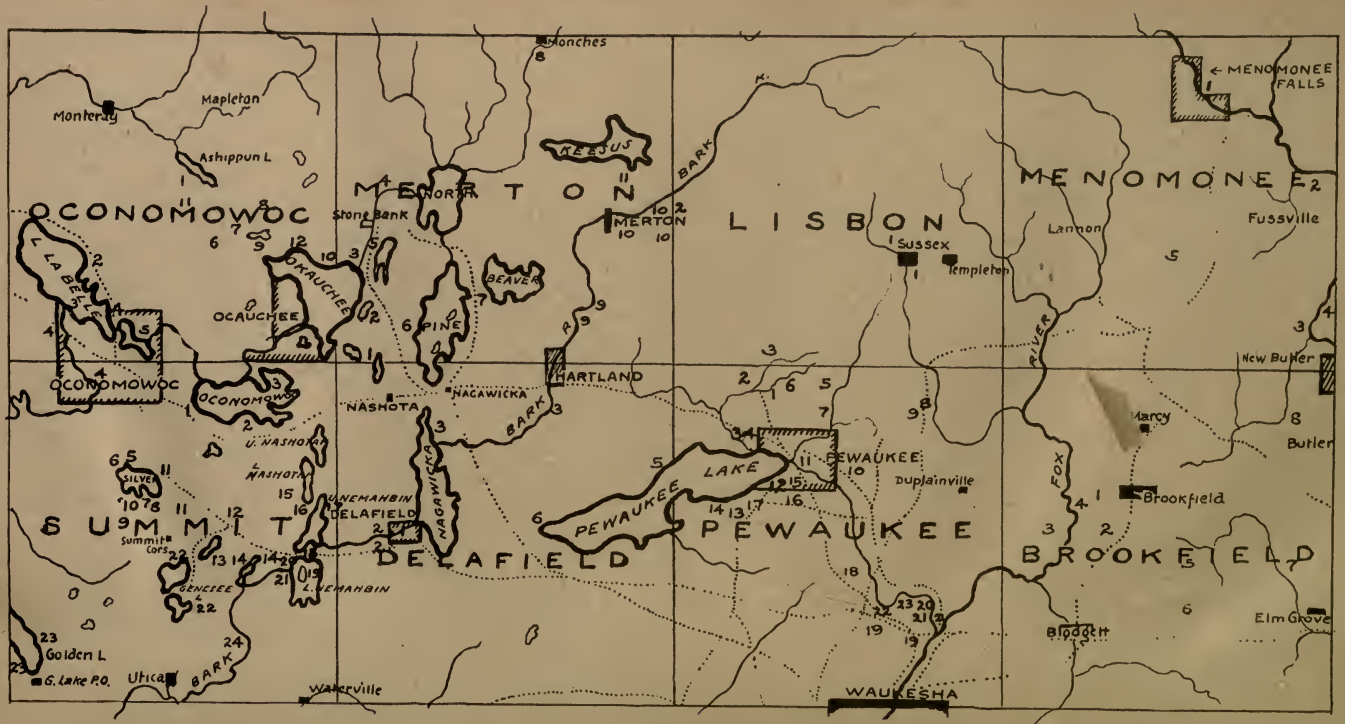
line across Sections 12, 11, 10 and 9 westward to the Fox river in the present southern part of Waukesha.

Waukesha-Mukwonago Trail. From Waukesha a trail followed the east bank of the Fox river, crossing to the western bank in the SW¼ of Section 9. From this point it ran in a southwesterly direction across Sections 17, 20, 19 and 30 of Waukesha township and into Genesee township, which it entered in the NE¼ of Section 25. It continued in a southwesterly direction through Saylesville and on to the SW¼ of Section 35. Here it turned southward running through the west halves of Sections 2, 11, 14 and 23 of Mukwonago township and to the large Potawatomie village at this place. From this village it continued southward to Big Foot's Potawatomi village at Lake Geneva, and from here southward to Illinois.

Waukesha-Muskego-Milwaukee Trail. From the Potawatomi village at the at the head of Muskego lake, in the southeastern corner of Waukesha county, a well-worn trail ran in a northwesterly direction to the north end of Little Muskego lake, through Sections 10, 3 and 4 of Muskego township. Here it crossed to the west side of Muskego creek and continued in a northerly and then northwesterly direction through New Berlin and Waukesha townships to Waukesha. From the north end of Muskego lake this trail ran in a northwesterly direction to Milwaukee.

Muskego-Milwaukee Trail. A trail from Milwaukee to Muskego lake crossed into Waukesha township in the southeast corner of Section 1, Muskego township, ran through the northern part of Section 12, and in the NW¼ it forked, one branch running westward through Section 11 and the other south to the southwest corner of Section 12 and into 13, where it united with the Muskego east shore trail.

Muskego Lake Trails. In this region there was a trail on both shores of the lake. That on the east shore ran northward through the eastern half of Section 25, in a northwest direction across Section 13 and across the northeast corner of Section 14 at the head of the lake. From here its course was westward through the south half of Section 11. The west shore trail coming from Denoon lake in the southwest corner of the township, ran northeasterly across Section 29, across the northwest corner of Section 28, northerly through 21 and 16, where it crossed Muskego creek, and into Section 10, where it united with the east shore trail, both continuing on to Waukesha.



Map of Waukesha County
The Numbers Correspond With the Text Numbers

Mukwonago-Big Bend Trail. A trail from Mukwonago ran east passing through parts of Sections 31, 32, 29, 28, 27, 26, 23 and 24 of Vernon township to Big Bend on the Fox river. Here the trail turned north uniting in Section 13 with an east and west trail which passed through the southern parts of Sections 17, 16, 15 and 14. From Section 13 the united trails ran in a general easterly direction to Muskego creek between the two Muskego lakes. From Section 17 the east and west trail ran west for a mile to Mud lake.

Pine Lake-Waukesha Trail. This trail from the southern end of Pine lake ran southward to the east of present Nagawicka station on the C., M. & S. P. R. R., through the western part of Section 4 of Delafield township. It crossed the Bark river in the NW¼ of Section 9 and ran in a general southeasterly direction, east of Nagawicka lake, through Sections 9, 16 and 15, the latter point half a mile west of the western end of Pewaukee lake. From here it continued its southeast direction through Sections 22, 23 and 25 to Section 30 of Pewaukee township. From here its course was again southeasterly through Sections 30, 29 and 33 to the Fox river at Waukesha. In the SW¼ of Section 23 of Delafield township, one mile south of Pewaukee lake, this trail forked, the northern branch running in a general easterly direction through 19, 20, 28 and 27, and then south through Sections 26 and 35 to the Fox river and Waukesha. A trail from Section 5, northwest of Pewaukee village (probably coming from Merton) and which pursued a southeasterly direction through Sections 9, 16, 21, 22 and 27, west of Pewaukee creek, united with the foregoing trail in the west half of Section 26. From the southern end of Pine lake the Pine Lake trail ran northward to the Oconomowoc river, in Merton township and into Washington county.

Lisbon-Pewaukee-Waukesha and Pewaukee-Brookfield Trails. Stanley G. Haskins describes and shows on a map accompanying his report on the aboriginal occupation of Pewaukee township a trail leading from Pewaukee in a southwesterly direction through Sections 11, 17 and 20 to near the west line of Section 29. Here on the T. Connor farm, where a portion of it still exists, it forked, one branch leading in a southeasterly direction across parts of Sections 29, 32 and 33 to Waukesha and the other in a southwesterly direction across parts of Sections 30 and 31 "toward Mukwonago." A trail from the north from Lisbon township entered Pewaukee

township at the north line of Section 2 and ran south through the section to the north line of Section 11 passing a spring on the A. Evart farm. At the north line of this section, on the G. Hodgson farm, it passed a spring and then another at the base of a hill around which it wound. From Section 11 this trail ran in a southwesterly direction across parts of Sections 14 and 15 to the M. S. Hodgson place in Section 22. Here it crossed Pewaukee creek and continued in a southwesterly direction through Sections 22 and 27 and then south through Section 33 to Waukesha* The Land Office map shows a trail running southward from the southwest corner of Section 2 through the western part of Section 11 and eastern part of Section 15, across the northeast corner of Section 22. Then through the western part of Section 23, and crossing Pewaukee creek in its southwestern corner, into Section 26, where it crossed the Fox just below where the creek adds its waters to this stream. Haskins also shows a trail leading southeast from the end of the lake at Pewaukee to the bank of Pewaukee creek in Section 15. Here it crossed the creek and ran along its eastern bank in a southeasterly direction toward the point of its union with the Fox. He shows another trail leading west from the south shore of Pewaukee lake, in the NE¼ of Section 17, across parts of Sections 16, 15, 14 and 13 and to the Fox river in Brookfield township.*

Oconomowoc-Waukesha Trails. A trail ran between Lac La Belle and Fowler lake, forded the Oconomowoc river at the dam, then ran south of Oconomowoc lake and between the Nashotah lakes. From here it ran in a southeasterly direction to Delafield at the outlet of Nagawicka lake, where it crossed the Bark river. It followed the south shore of the latter lake and continued eastward for about 1¾ miles and united with the Pine lake trail in the eastern part of Section 22 of Delafield township.

A map furnished by Miss Julia A. Lapham shows some of the trails of Summit township. One of these, from Delafield, passed between Upper and Lower Nashotah lakes and ran westward along the center line of Section 11, then diagonally through the NE¼ of Section 10, passing north of a pond formerly located there. From the northwest corner of this quarter section it ran north to the west end of Oconomowoc lake, then in a general northwesterly direction through Oconomowoc. Another trail from the east (Delafield) passed between the Nemahbin lakes and

*8 Wis. Archeo.

ran west for about a mile. It followed a northwesterly direction across the old Regula, Schuyler and Brakefield farms to the northeast corner of Silver lake and then ran northward to Oconomowoc. A trail from the west and south (Genesee lakes) crossed or united with this path on the Pabst (Regula) farm.

Pewaukee-Hartland Trail. From Section 8 in Pewaukee township, on the northeast shore of Pewaukee lake, a trail ran west to Hartland, on the Bark river, in Merton township.

Menomonee Falls-Fox River Trail. A trail from Menomonee Falls crossed the Menomonee river in the NW¼ of Section 11 of Menomonee township, ran southward through Sections 10, 15, 22 and 27. In the southwest corner of the last section it turned westward through the north half of Section 33. In its NW¼ it forked, one branch running in a northwest direction and the other in a westerly direction, both to the Fox river.

Other Trails. A trail ran across the northeastern part of Brookfield township in a northwesterly direction from the NE¼ of Section 13 to the NE¼ of Section 4. Another ran from the SE¼ of Section 4 in a general southwesterly direction to the Fox river, in the SE¼ of Section 19. It passed through Brookfield. In Eagle township a trail ran in a northeast direction from the NW¼ of Section 7 across the SE¼ of Section 6 and into Section 5. This trail was a short distance east of Beaver Dam lake, in the northwest corner of the township. Another ran from the NW¼ to the SW¼ of Section 31. There was a cranberry marsh here in the southwest corner of this township.

In Ottawa township a trail ran in a northwest direction from the NW¼ of Section 33 through Sections 28, 27, 22 and 23 and to the NE¼ of Section 13. From this point it passed into Section 18 of Genesee township and then ran in a northeast direction through Sections 8, 9 and 4 at Wales. From here it probably ran northeast to Delafield township, and across the southern sections of this and Pewaukee townships to the Indian village at Waukesha.

The exact courses of some other trails have been lost.

The "History of Waukesha County" mentions that "the Indian trails in some portions of the county had been worn very deep by long years of use. The one leading to what are now known as Bethesda and Mineral Rock Springs (at Waukesha) was 20 inches in depth, and some leading to Pewaukee, across the Prairie from

the Fox river, about two feet below the surface when the first white settlers discovered them."*

INDIAN PLACE NAMES

The Indian place names in Waukesha county, given by the aborigines to the sites of their villages, the lakes and streams, and preserved by the white settlers, are of Algonkian, largely of Potawatomi origin. The several histories of the county and other publications give the significance of some of these.

Waukesha—Augustin Grignon states that this name, pronounced by the Chippewa, Waw goosh sha, means the little fox.

Pewaukee—Pee wau naw kee, the flinty place. Grignon.* Verwyst gives the original of the name as "nibiwaki," meaning swampy. It is also thought to be derived from pewaukeeneening or Pewaukeenee, meaning lake of shells.

Muskego—From mashkig, swamp. Or from Musk ee guack, fishing place.

Oconomowoc—Original, Koo no mo wauk, name of a waterfall.

Ashippun—From ä sepan, essiban, racoon.

Menomonee—From mihnomin, rice.

Nashota—from nijodé, twins.

Nemahbin—from namebin, sucker.

Okauchee—Probably from okidj, pipestem.

Nagawicka—Possibly from nagamowike, songstress.

Mukwonago—Original mequaniegoick, micwan, spoon or ladle, or from mukwa, bear, 'place of the bear.'

It is greatly to be regretted that many other Indian names for Waukesha county lakes, streams, springs and sites were not preserved.

INDIAN REMAINS

OCONOMOWOC TOWNSHIP

Through the northern part of this township the Ashippun river flows entering near its northeastern corner. On the Jervis & Edgerton map of Wisconsin, 1846, it is named the Ashburn river.

*p. 383.

*3 Wis. Hist. Colls., 337. See West Hist. Co., Hist., Wauk. Co. and Memoirs of Wauk. Co.

With this stream Ashippun lake, a narrow lake about one mile in length and one-fourth mile wide, is connected by a small stream. In the southwest corner of the township are the two beautiful Oconomowoc lakes, Lac La Belle and Fowler lake, the latter really only a small part of the former. The Oconomowoc river enters at the eastern end of Fowler lake and leaves La Belle on its southern side. About one mile southeast of Fowler lake and connected with it by the river is Oconomowoc lake, another large and beautiful body of water, whose shores are occupied by fine summer homes. All but a small part of the northeast shore of this lake lies in Summit, the township adjoining Oconomowoc township on the south. Okauchee lake, also of large size, is located a short distance northeast of the latter lake with which the Oconomowoc connects it. A part of the eastern half of this lake is in Merton township. North of Okauchee lake and between it and Ashippun lake are a number of ponds, the several largest being from one-fourth to one-half mile in length.

Lac La Belle is somewhat irregular in outline. On its north shore, near its eastern end, in a region formerly known as Buzzard point, three peninsulas project into its waters. Two small islands, Islandale and Beggs (Round) are in the lake south of these. The south and west shores of the lake have a gentle slope, on the north shore are some kames and two areas of low land. Two creeks enter the lake on this shore, one of these at Buzzard point. The length of this lake is about 2¾ miles and its greatest breadth 1½ miles. Its greatest depth is given as 20 feet. Okauchee lake has a very irregular outline with a number of bays and arms. A dam at the outlet has raised the water in this lake about 11 feet above its natural level. This has made important changes in its shorelines. There are several small islands in Okauchee lake. The Oconomowoc enters the lake at its northeastern corner and leaves at an arm on its southwest side. No other streams flow into the lake. There are a number of fine springs at its northeast corner. Summer cottages are very numerous on its shores. Lapham's map of Wisconsin, 1848, names this lake, Kauchee lake.

Ashippun Lake

1. Ashippun Camp Sites. The Indians formerly camped in small numbers on the shore of this lake. In the cultivated lands along its shores some flint implements, stone axes and several cop-

per implements have been found. Miss Julia A. Lapham, in 1899, reported the former presence of several mounds on its shores.

On Farmer's map of Wisconsin, 1848, Ashippun lake is designated as Ashko lake.

Lac La Belle

The south and east shores of this pretty lake of the Oconomowoc chain of lakes (La Belle, Fowler, Oconomowoc and Okauchee) is occupied by the city of Oconomowoc.

2. Long View Site. The former summer resort property of the late James H. Eckels, Long View, on the north shore of Lac La Belle, shows indications of having been an Indian village or camp site. On December 29, 1907, Mr. William Raynor reported to the writer that in 1903, while superintending the grading and landscape work on these grounds, he collected here a considerable number of Indian implements. Among these were 2 stone axes, a broken gorget (half), 13 flint blanks, 2 perforators, 9 leaf shaped points, 35 arrow points with long straight bases, 50 notched arrow points, 5 triangular arrow points, a notched and 9 barbed spear points, 11 knives, 6 broken points and a pottery object of unknown use. Fireplace stones and flint chips and fragments were scattered over the place.

2. Beggs Island Mound. On this small island in Lac La Belle, also formerly known as Round and Rockwells island, and afterward "Lindenmere" by its former owner, W. E. Kelley, there is a small circular earthwork, about 30 feet in diameter and 1½ feet high at its middle. This has been thought by some persons to be an Indian mound. Mr. W. E. B. Shufeldt of Oconomowoc informed the writer in a letter dated August 6, 1911, that in 1887, his father, then the owner of the land, excavated this supposed mound in several places and finding in it "bricks that had been under posts or piers" concluded "that it was constructed for some purpose by white men, perhaps as recently as the late 40's."

3. Dupees Point Camp Site. On this point, which separates La Belle from the smaller Fowler lake, east of it, and which is now occupied by a portion of the city of Oconomowoc, Indians are reported to have camped in the early days of settlement.

4. Oconomowoc River Village Site. The Oconomowoc river drains Lac La Belle, flowing out of the lake on its southern side and through the western part of the city of Oconomowoc. Along both banks of this stream for a distance of a half mile south of the lake shore evidences of a former camp site are abundant. Dr. Frederick C. Rogers, who has explored this region, reports that flint chips and other rejectage of the Indian arrowmaker are scattered over the fields. Fireplace stones are also numerous. Numerous flint points, a cache of fifteen hammer stones, flint blanks, a few copper implements and an iron trade axe have been found here. On the O. L. Rosenkrans place on the west side of the river and south of the lake, Mr. George L. Boundey, a former member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, collected previous to 1914, flint points, fragments of pottery vessels, 30 hammer stones and other Indian implements.

Fowler Lake

5. Fowler Lake Mound. In the State Historical Museum at Madison are a collection of articles presented by Mr. George L. Boundey. These were obtained by Mr. Roy Ferry in the exploration of a mound containing a burial formerly located near Sheldons bridge, near the La Belle cemetery, near where the Oconomowoc river enters Fowler lake. These include 2 iron knife blades, a rasp file, 2 sheet copper ornaments (gorgets?), fragments of a copper kettle, pieces of sheet iron with numerous perforations (ornaments?), a fragmentary brass bracelet, a silver bracelet stamped "Montreal," and a small piece of rush matting. With the above were also found a bear claw, a quantity of "water melon" seeds, a small stone scraper, a copper axe, some glass trade beads on a copper wire, several flint points, and pieces of mouldy buckskin.

Okauchee Lake Region

6. Brown Mound. A linear or embankment shaped mound was formerly located on the E. F. Brown farm in the southeast corner of the SE¼ of Section 22. Dr. Rogers, who investigated this record for the Wisconsin Archeological Society, states that it was over 100 feet in length and tapering in form. At its eastern or larger extremity it was probably 6 feet high. It was located about one-half mile south of the town hall, on Brown street. It has been

completely levelled by years of cultivation. This mound was originally reported to the Society by Mr. Milton Colby of Wesley, Iowa, in a letter written on September 9, 1903. He remembered it as a boy.

7. Shaver Mound. A conical burial mound was formerly located on land owned by John Shaver, in the S½ of the NW¼ of Section 23. It was 30 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. The southern half of this earthwork was destroyed in the construction of the east and west road through this section and the remainder obliterated in cultivating the field in which it lay. There is no information concerning the disturbance of human bones or implements during its destruction. This mound was located a short distance east of the town hall. North and east of it were several small ponds.

8. Shaver Corn Field. An Indian corn field was located in former years in the midst of a rather dense forest on the John Shaver farm, in the NW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 23. This covered a circular area. Mr. Shaver, now deceased, remembered that the natives came each season to plant and cultivate the corn with their rude iron hoes. All traces of this field were destroyed in the clearing and subsequent cultivation of this land. The presence of the corn hills and mounds and the finding of stone implements in this section indicate that the natives probably at one time had a camp site here.

9. Brown Enclosure. A circular enclosure was formerly located on land owned by C. B. Brown in the NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 23. It was near the western end of the small, irregularly shaped body of water known as Marx pond. Its circumference is said to have been about 800 feet and the width of the low earthen wall about 8 feet, in the year 1888. Doubtless this size is exaggerated. In 1908 only about 80 feet of the circular wall was visible. It was probably used by the natives as a council and dance ground.

Dr. Rogers reported this and the preceding records to the Society on June 23, 1908. All are from a fourth to three-fourths of a mile north and northwest of Okauchee lake.

10. Tweeden Shore Mound. On the west shore of Okauchee lake, in Fract. Section 25, a conical mound was found in the locality known as Tweedens shore. It was visited by Prof. Julius

Torney, Mr. W. C. Shier and the writer on October 20, 1907. The mound was 23 feet in diameter at its base and about 2 feet high. It had been used by campers as a location for a tent and its top had thus been somewhat flattened. It was situated in a grove of young trees at a distance of about 25 feet from the shore of a small, marshy bay and within 20 feet of the shore of a small pond lying west of it. A summer resort cottage (Braza) was within 100 feet of this mound. On Nichols Point across the marsh from this place some Indian graves were reported to have been disturbed. Mr. E. Krause and Mr. Schier had previously done some digging there but without results. Some tree falls on this point have been mistaken for graves.

11. Olwell Mounds. A group of three linear earthworks was formerly located on the Fred Born farm (Cedar Park) in the NW¼ of Section 22. Here were several small ponds, one of which was drained by a creek which flowed southward into another creek which flowed into Lac La Belle. This information was furnished to the writer in 1907 by Mr. John Olwell, an old settler residing on the north shore of Okauchee lake.

12. North Shore Camp. In the year 1845 and up to the year 1876 the Potawatomi (?) Indians camped on the north shore of Okauchee lake in Sections 24 and 25 and elsewhere along this shore. Twenty-five or more of them were often present engaged in hunting and fishing and occupying wigwams covered with rush matting. The floors of these dwellings were covered with skins and a sheet metal kettle swung from a crotched stick over a small fire in the center. They had a few ponies and dogs. This information was obtained from Mr. Olwell.

The Indians also formerly camped on the shore of Railroad bay on the south shore of the lake, in Section 36.

MERTON TOWNSHIP

This township, once called Warren, adjoins Oconomowoc township on the east. In it there are five large lakes, Okauchee (a part), Pine, Beaver, North and Keesus, all but the latter being situated in the southwestern corner. There are five small lakes between these. The Oconomowoc river, entering the township on its north line, flows southward into North lake and from the western shore of this lake southward into the northeast corner of

Okauchee. The Bark river flows southward through the southeastern part of the township. Pine or Chenequa lake, as it was formerly also known, is 2¼ miles long and slightly over one mile wide at its widest part. Its water is "derived chiefly from springs and from seepage from Beaver lake" east of its northern part. It overflows into North lake less than one-half mile to the north of it. Its shores rise from 26 to 33 feet above the water. Beaver lake is also chiefly fed by springs. It is slightly over one mile long and nearly one mile wide at its western end. North lake is 1¼ miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide and Keesus measures about 1⅛ miles across its widest parts. Of these lakes Pine lake has long been especially appreciated by summer residents, having many fine homes on its shores.

The surface of the township is broken, and the soil rich and deep.

On Capt. T. J. Cram's map of Wisconsin Territory, 1839, Keesus is called Meeshel lake; North, Peckor lake and Pine and Beaver lakes, Gay lake. Farmer's map, 1848, names Pine Gay lake and Beaver Peekor lake.

Forest, Moose and North Lakes

1. Forest Lake Mounds and Sites. This is one of the small and but little known lakes of Waukesha county. Its length is about one-half mile. About half of it lies in Delafield and the balance in Merton township. Its southern end is one-eighth mile or less north of Nashota village. Its shape is nearly rectangular. The lands on its northern and southern shores are under cultivation. The lands on its western shore are high and steep, in places rising forty or more feet above the water, and are covered with a fine grove of oak trees. A short distance in the rear of the lake bank the land is rough, consisting of ridges with hollows between them and is also clothed with forest trees. The eastern shore is also elevated with here and there clumps and scattered oaks with a few young cedars among them. At the southeast side of the lake there is a fringe of tall willow trees at the water's edge. The land immediately in the rear of the lake bank is under cultivation. Sixty years ago the Potawatomi still camped in small numbers on both the south and west shores of Forest lake. On the cultivated lands of the N. C. Hanson farm, on the south shore of the lake, evidences of an early camp site are indicated in the finding there

in recent years of a considerable number of flint arrow and spear points, and of a few perforators, scrapers and knives, also of several celts and grooved stone axes. Flint chips and fragments occur in a number of places in these fields. The site is to all appearances a shallow one indicating no long continued occupation. On the adjoining A. A. Zastrow farm an oval and a crcular hammer stone and some flint chips of a white color were found when this locality was examined on June 21, 1922. These lands are quite stony. Mr. Zastrow has collected a few flint points here.

A single conical mound was formerly located near the former Forest Park spring on the Hanson farm. The ruins of this cobblestone-walled spring can still be seen in the field. This mound was levelled several years ago by the owner with a plow and scraper. Its former location is plainly marked by the standing grain which grows higher here than elsewhere in the field. Its basal diameter was about 20 and its height about 5 feet. It was constructed entirely of black surface soil and no indication of a burial was found during its demolition. The location of this mound was about 450 feet north of State Highway No. 19, and about 600 feet southeast of the lake shore (NE¼ Sec. 6, Delafield Tp.). At the northern end of the lake there is a partly wrecked conical mound. It was near the center of the SE¼ of Section 31. It appears to have been originally about 21 feet in diameter and 2½ feet high. A large circular pit has been dug into one edge of this earthwork which is situated at the base of a grassy slope at a distance of about 50 feet from the water. On the cultivated lands above some flint workshop sites were formerly indicated and a few flint points have been collected. This end of the lake is marshy with areas of cattail and white pond lilies.

2. Garvin Lake Site. This charming, rather secluded lakelet is only about half a niile in length and is separated from the west shore of Okauchee lake by a very narrow strip of land. Its shore line at most places is high and wooded with only a field or two under cultivation on its eastern and southern shores with a background of upland forest. At its southern extremity there is a marshy area of blue flag, water lilies and sedges. On a grassy hillock elevated about fifteen feet above the water at this end of the lakelet there is a series of wild rice threshing pits. Sixteen of these are grouped within a few feet of each other and are from 2½ to 3 feet in diameter and from 3 to 12 feet apart and now

filled with black forest soil. Excavation of several shows their depth to have been from 1½ to 2 feet. The Potawatomi are reported to have formerly camped near here and on the near Okauchee shore. On the west side of the lakelet, in a cultivated field a few traces of a former camp site occur and a few flint points have been found. Garvin lake is about three-fourths of a mile northwest of the north end of Forest lake.

3. Okauchee Camp Site. Indications of a former native camp site are found on the west side of the Oconomowoc river at the point where it flows into Okauchee lake. Some flint and pecked stone implements have been collected here. The river is narrow, a mere creek, at this place.

4. Stone Bank Camp Site. The Potawatomi formerly camped on the Miles and adjoining farms at the base of a wooded ridge on the west side of the Oconomowoc river, at Stone Bank, a short distance north of Moose lake (SE¼ Sec. 18).

Mr. Charles G. Schoewe located a camp site a short distance northeast of this place on the north bank of the river and on the east side of the north and south road. Here besides the usual indications, a barbed and triangular points and a flint perforator were found in September, 1922 (SW¼ Sec. 17).

No sites have as yet been located on the shore of North lake.

5. Moose Lake Camp Sites. The earlier name of this very pretty lake was Mouse lake, being so named on all of the early maps (1836-1848), and this name appears in the Waukesha county atlas of 1891. It is somewhat irregular in shape, being about three-fourths of a mile in length and slightly over one-fourth mile wide at its widest part, at its northern end. A club-shaped peninsula enters the lake at its southern end continuing northward to near its middle. It is separated from Okauchee lake and the Oconomowoc river on its western side by a narrow strip of elevated land over which the highway from Nashota to Stone Bank passes.

At the southern end of Moose lake, on the west side of the road and between it and the Okauchee shore there is a strip of pasture land belonging to the Walter Hansen, "Cedar Bay" farm. This is a likely location for an aboriginal camp. An examination of it showed a few flint chips and fragments and hearth stones. Some flint points have been collected here. Similar evidences of a

camp site have also been found north of this place in gardens opposite the point where the Oconomowoc river enters Lake Okauchee, (NE¼ Sec. 30). The Potawatomi camped in early settlement days at the north end of Moose lake near "The Oaks" summer hotel and cottages. Mr. E. E. Reynolds, the proprietor, states that in his boyhood the Indians also occasionally camped in a wooded ravine near the hotel. A few flint and other stone implements have been found in cultivated fields at the north end of the lake. All are in Section 19. No camp site is reported on the east shore. A few flint points have been found here.

Pine and Beaver Lakes

6. Pine Lake. The shores of this pretty lake are largely occupied with summer homes making a search for evidences of former native occupation difficult. On the west shore of the lake indications of a former Indian camp have been found. The caretaker of one of these summer homes has a few flint and other implements found here.

7. Beaver Lake. Two conical mounds are located on the west shore of Beaver lake. Mr. Arthur Gerth in reporting on them to the Society states that they are on sloping ground near the road to the Chenequa Golf Club grounds and within about one hundred feet of the lake shore. The two mounds are each about 30 feet in diameter and are separated from each other by a distance of thirty-five feet. Trees have been planted about each by some former owner of the land.

Flint chips and fragments and a few flint points have been found near the mounds indicating a probable camp site. Mr. Gerth (1919) was informed that as late as thirty years ago Indians occasionally visited these tumuli.

8. Monches Cemetery. Monches is located on the west side of the Oconomowoc river at the northern line of Merton township. J. M. Le Count in his History of Holy Hill, published in 1891, reports the location of an Indian cemetery on a knoll near the bank of the Oconomowoc at a distance of one-half mile east of the village. He states that the Indian chief Monches was buried there. (p. 245.)

Hartland and Merton

9. Hartland Mounds. Mounds were reported by Mr. Edward Krause (October 10, 1907) as located on the W. Rowell and S. Tenney farms on the east side of the Bark river, at a distance of about one mile north of Hartland. Mr. C. M. Beaumont of Merton (Nov. 29, 1901) reported those on the Tenney farm as "two fine lizard (panther) mounds". These were in the NW¼ of Section 35. Dr. Lapham * shows a group of mounds located north of the cemetery, on the Hartland to Merton road, at a distance of one mile north of Hartland, and just north of the mounds reported by Messrs. Krause and Beaumont. These consist of a line of five mounds arranged in a north and south line on the west side of the road. The most southerly of these is a straight linear, the southern end of which projects into the cemetery and which is crossed by an east and west road. The other mounds in their order are an effigy (bear type) and three linear mounds. All of these are parallel sided linears, the last has an east and west direction. All were in a woodland in 1850. A short distance east of the last or most northerly linear mound, on the east side of the road to Merton, he shows a single conical mound. North of this and also on the east side of the road its head extending into the road there is a turtle effigy. Its general direction is southwest and northeast. (SE¼ Sec. 26.)

10. Merton Mounds. About Merton Dr. Lapham shows several mound groups. Two conical mounds are shown to be located on a hill on the south side of the Bark river, at a distance of about one-eighth mile east of Merton, on what was later the J. M. Gavitt estate, in the NW¼ of Section 24. Another group was located east of the village on the John Mitchell farm, in the NE¼ of Section 24, also south of the river. Mr. Mitchell reported to the Society (Nov. 30, 1901) that one very prominent mound remained on his farm. Lapham shows this group to have consisted of two conical and two linear mounds.* A quarter of a mile northeast of these at the base of a hill, which he designates as Fort Hill, he shows two linear mounds. These are east of the river. They are in the northeast corner of the same quarter section. Two conical mounds are also shown as located three-fourths of a mile southwest of Merton, in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of Section 24.*

*Antiquites of Wisconsin, No. 1, Pl. XXXI, p. 38.

11. Lake Kesus Camp Site. The J. A. Rice and adjoining farms on the east shore of Lake Kesus, three-fourths of a mile north of Merton (N½ Section 13) have yielded numbers of flint points and some stone axes and celts. Dr. J. A. Rice, an early collector and student of local archeology, formerly possessed a collection of these.

LISBON TOWNSHIP

The Bark river flows through the northwestern part of Lisbon township and several streams tributary to the Fox river through its southeastern part, their courses being to the south and to the west. This township has been described as possessing an endless variety of hills and valleys, woodlands and prairies.

1. Sussex Camp Sites. An Indian camp site is indicated on the banks of the creek which flows through Sussex village, in the SW¼ of Section 23 and similar sites occur at other points between this place and Templeton, east of it, and the eastern boundary of the township. From these places besides flint implements and stone celts a number of copper spearpoints, a pipe, a stone plummet and a slate gorget have been collected in past years. The Potawatomi are known to have camped here in early days of settlement.

2. Merton Bird Effigy. At a distance of about one mile northeast of Merton Dr. Lapham located a solitary bird effigy (NW¼ Sec. 19). His figure of this effigy is labelled "The Cross at Merton". He shows its flight as directed to the northeast. He gives the length of its head as 30 feet, the length of its body as 175 feet and its direction as NE. The length of its outstretched wings are given as each 100 feet and their direction as SE. The height of wings and body are stated to be 2 feet.* He says: "An excavation has been made in the cross at the intersection of the arms, and bones found of a large size, probably of some Indian buried there."

3. Billings Mounds and Camp Site. A short distance northeast of the house of Mr. Isaac Billings, on his farm (SE¼ Sec. 32) are indications of a flint workshop and camp site. These are on the top of a small sandy hill. Bushels of flint chips and frag-

*Antiq. of Wis., Pl. XXXI, Nos. 1 and 3, p. 39.

ments are strewed over its top. The owner of the property states that there were formerly several mounds on the land. These have been obliterated through cultivation.

Reported by Mr. S. G. Haskins, 1908.

MENOMONEE TOWNSHIP

The Menomonee river entering at the middle of its northern boundary, flows through the northeast quarter of this township and along the eastern boundary of its southeast quarter. The Fox and its two tributary streams drain the western half of the township. Early settlers mention game as being formerly very plentiful in this township. Deer roamed about, often in droves of thirty or forty. Wolves were numerous and troublesome. Wild turkeys were often seen. Panthers were occasionally encountered.

1. Menomonee Falls Burial. In a paper read before the Milwaukee Natural Science Association, in 1898, Mr. E. C. Perkins, a son of the former veteran Wisconsin collector of archeological materials, Frederick S. Perkins of Burlington, gave the information that "in 1873 a man in (Menomonee Falls) Waukesha county, while digging a cellar for a house, found at six feet below the surface the bones of seven persons laid in a circle with their heads toward the center, where he found a slate image of a bird with large projecting eye-like appendages. This birdstone has been for many years in the collection of the Milwaukee Public museum.

Camp sites are indicated in several places on the banks of the Menomonee river near Menomonee Falls. Mr. T. W. Swift of Milwaukee reported (June 6, 1908) the finding in his boyhood of many flint chips and arrow and spearpoints on the fields along this stream.

2. Fussville Camp Site. From a camp site on the Thiene farm on the Menomonee river at Fussville, Peter J. Herr, a Milwaukee collector, obtained a collection of flint blanks, arrow and spearpoints and a stemmed perforator. Some of these points are triangular and others of stemmed, notched and barbed forms. A single flat stemmed copper spearpoint and a triangular knife made of light brown quartzite were also obtained here by him.

3. Hyland Camp Site. An Indian village site possessing all of the ordinary evidence of former residence is located on the

J. E. Hyland farm, on a creek tributary to the Menomonee (SW¼ Sec. 36). When visited on October 7, 1906, these evidences were most abundant on the west side of the creek. In early days this land had on it a fine maple grove which the Menomonee Indians visited and in which they camped for the purpose of making maple sugar. On the bank of the creek there was formerly an interesting Indian fireplace circular in form with an opening on one side and a pit in its center. At the opening it had a straight extension. It was constructed of small boulders and may have been used in the boiling of sap. Suckers came up the creek in former days from the river. These the natives clubbed and speared.

4. Roebel Camp Site. A camp site is also indicated on the Roebel farm on the west bank of the Menomonee, in the SE¼ of Section 25. The owner has collected from this site a considerable number of Indian stone implements.

According to Mr. Hyland the Indian trail from Milwaukee followed in places about 10 rods to the north of the present Lisbon road, elsewhere the road now follows its course.

5. "Wild Marsh" Camp. A large camp of Menomonee, with a few Chippewa Indians, was located on what is called the "Wild Marsh". This has more the appearance of a small lake than a marsh, and covers parts of Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, containing about 500 acres. It has always grown wild cranberries. The value of these the Indians knew. During the winter of 1842, which was a memorable one in Menomonee, the Indians furnished nearly all the meat the white settlers had. They exchanged venison for various articles.* These sections lie to the east of the Fox river.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP

In Summit township there are six large lakes, Oconomowoc, Upper and Lower Nashotah, Upper and Lower Nemahbin, and Silver Lake. Oconomowoc lake, 1¾ miles in length and three-fourths of a mile wide at its widest part, is perhaps the most attractive of these fine bodies of water. It lies at the north line of the northeast quarter of the township. The two Nashotah and the two Nemahbin lakes form a chain from north to south along the eastern boundary. The Nashotah lakes are spring fed. These four lakes

*West. Hist. Co., Hist. Wauk. Co., 753.

are drained by the Bark river which flows from them in a southwesterly direction to the south line of the township. They are one mile or less in length. The greatest breadth of Silver lake is about one mile. On a state land office map, 1836, this lake is called Clear lake. A portion of Golden lake projects into the southwest corner of Summit township. Lapham's map of Wisconsin, 1849, names it Gold lake. Otis lake, Crooked lake and Middle and Lower Genessee lakes are smaller lakes than any of the above. The Oconomowoc river flows through the northwest corner of the township.

The highest portions of the shores of Oconomowoc lake are from 33 to 40 feet above the water. "The north and east shores are the steepest; along the south shore kame ridges and swamps are found alternately; the west shore has a fairly gradual slope." Two peninsulas project into the lake, one from its north and one from its east shore, giving the lake a fishhook outline. "Springs enter the lake only along the east shore. They are largest and most numerous in the vicinity of Spring Bank."*

Oconomowoc Lake

1. Dixon Effigy. In his book, "The Antiquities of Wisconsin",* Dr. Lapham (Plate XXX) locates a turtle effigy at the southeast corner of Oconomowoc lake, on the east side of the road leading south from Oconomowoc to Summit Corners, in fractional Section 3. According to his daughter, the late Miss Julia A. Lapham, this mound was located where the Arthur Dixon home now stands, in Oconomowoc. It was of large size and its head was directed toward the lake. About half a mile south of this mound where a diagonal road from Oconomowoc unites with the above mentioned road there were two linear mounds. These were between the forks of the roads, in the southeast corner of Section 3.

2. Armour Mound. Dr. Rogers reported (December 20, 1907) the presence of a mound on the P. D. Armour place, at the west end of Oconomowoc lake. It had been explored.

3. Hewitts Point Camp Site. On this point projecting into Oconomowoc lake from its northern shore the Indians formerly camped in small numbers.

*Inland Lakes of Wis., 49.

Oconomowoc River

4. Worthington Camp Site. The "Menomonee" Indians camped in early days of settlement on the Worthington place, on the east side of the Oconomowoc river, in the NE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 5, at Oconomowoc. On this place there is a pond several hundred feet in diameter. Other Oconomowoc river sites are reported under Oconomowoc township. Some flint and other implements have been collected here.

Silver Lake

5. Lakeside Mounds. These were described by Mr. Erskin Stansbury, the former owner of the farm on the north shore of Silver lake, on which they were located, in a letter written to I. A. Lapham, then state geologist, in 1852. He says: "I have marked on the diagram the position of the mounds on my place. The three to the north are simply long straight mounds some 2 or 3 feet high and seem to have been made with little regard to the points of the compass. The one east of my house is what I call a "Man" mound. It has the body, arms (at right angles or nearly so) and legs of a man, but the head, or what should be the head, is prolonged indefinitely, running off by a gradual taper to nothing.

On his Plate XXX, in "The Antiquities of Wisconsin", Dr. Lapham gives the exact location of the mounds on the Stansbury farm, which place he probably visited after receiving Mr. Stansbury's letter. A group of three straight linear mounds are shown at a distance of one-fourth mile northwest of the Stansbury house on the north shore of Silver lake on ground formerly occupied by a woodland. Two are quite close together, one behind the other. The direction of the first is to the north, of the second to the northeast. A short distance west of the last is a third mound of the same size as the others. Its direction is also to the northeast. These mounds are in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of Section 9. A single linear mound is shown a short distance west of the Stansbury house, on the north side of the Silver lake road (NW¼ of the SW¼ Sec. 9). Its direction was nearly east and west. A short distance east of the house was a turtle effigy which Mr. Stansbury thought to represent a man. It was located near the edge of a tract of elevated land, its head being directed to the southwest, toward the lake. It was located near the east line

of the SE¼ of Section 9. All these mounds which were on and about the resort known as Silver Lake Beach, have been destroyed by the past cultivation of the land.

6. North Shore Camp Site. On the J. Hill farm on the north shore of Silver lake, on the west side of the north and south road from Oconomowoc to Silver Lake, indications of a former Indian camp site have been found. Glenn H. Hill, a son of the owner, reported to the Society, February 15, 1905, that flint chips and fragments and hearthstones were scattered over the surface of a field on this farm. From it he collected numerous potsherds, some of them with a cord-marked ornamentation, small triangular and other small flint points, and several pebble hammer stones. Some unbroken ground near this field promised further discoveries when disturbed. Since then a stone celt, and additional arrow points and hand hammers have been collected here by others. This site is in the NW¼ of the SW¼ of Section 9, and adjoins the Lakeside mounds.

7. Silver Lake Effigy. On the south shore of Silver lake a beautiful elevated point projects into the lake. Situated in about the middle of this point, its head near its end, is one of the finest examples of the turtle effigy mound existing in Waukesha county. The end of the point is elevated about 35 feet above the water. The level grassy top of this point is almost devoid of trees, there being only a small number of hickory and cedar trees upon it. The head and two sides of the point have a steep slope, the sides being especially steep. These side slopes are overgrown with young poplar, aspen and hickory trees, with young cedars growing everywhere beneath their shade. The land in the rear of the mound is covered with a grove of hickory and oak, this forming a fine background for the great effigy.

Mr. W. P. Butler, who took careful measurements of this mound on August 21, 1876, gives its total length as 281 feet, the length of its long tapering tail being 210, and its body 71 feet. He gives the elevation of its head above the soil upon which it is constructed as 5 feet, at the middle of its body as 3 feet, in the middle of its rear limbs as 3½ feet and at the end of its body as 1½ feet. From this point its height diminishes gradually to the end of the tail. The head of the effigy is about 250 feet from the water's edge. Butler mentions that the head of the mound had been dug into

Dedication of the Turtle Effigy,
Silver Lake
Plate 1

by someone, but without particularly defacing it. A tree stump 2 feet in diameter was then situated near the end of its west front limb.

Dr. Lapham shows this mound in his Plate XXX. He surveyed it together with other earthworks in Summit township, in 1851. On August 13, 1907, the Messrs. W. H. Ellsworth, L. R. Whitney and C. E. Brown, members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, first visited it and became impressed with it and the beauty of its location. The property, in the NW¼ of Section 16, was then owned by Mrs. Dan McDonald, in earlier days by Capt. A. Stone.

This fine ancient Indian monument is now happily preserved on the "Indian Mound Reservation" of the Milwaukee County Boy Scouts, being acquired by this organization in 1921. On July 17, 1921, a tablet, the gift of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, was unveiled at the mound with impressive ceremonies by the Boy Scouts. Mr. Charles E. Brown of Madison, the secretary of the Society, delivered the unveiling address. A quite large number of Milwaukee and other visitors were also present.

8. Silver Lake Mounds. These mounds are all located on the south shore of Silver lake, within short distances of the great turtle effigy. A small conical mound about 18 feet in diameter and 1½ feet high, on July 17, 1921, inconspicuous in the high grass, is located in the rear of a summer cottage, and at a distance of some 300 feet of the lake shore. It lies within about 700 feet of the entrance to the Indian Mound Reservation. A linear mound 65 feet long, 16 feet wide and 3 feet high is in a small grove of oak trees on land belonging to the Fred Fiedler farm. Its direction is about 30 north of west. It is within about 300 feet of the southeast corner of Silver lake, the road through the grove passing by it. Thirty-five feet west of it is a small kettle hole. Another linear mound is in the northwest corner of a cultivated field of the Fiedler farm, one end of it projecting into the grove mentioned. It is about 300 feet west of the other mound and about 500 feet from the south shore of the lake. The road to the Reservation passes by it. This mound measures 67 feet in length, 18 feet in width and is 3½ feet high. Its direction is the same as that of the other linear mound. All of these mounds are in the N½ of Section 16. Mr. Charles W. Lamb, August 4, 1908, first reported the existence of these mounds to the Society.

A remnant of a linear mound which once crossed the highway, is to be seen opposite the Fiedler farm, on the road leading to Oconomowoc, and about one-eighth mile north of the Summit Center road (SE¼ Sec. 16). It was destroyed in road construction work.

9. McDonald Mound and Garden Beds. An oval mound, with an east and west diameter of 40 and a north and south diameter of 42 feet is located in a second growth woodland on the Atkins (old John McDonald) farm, on the Summit Center road, at a distance of about three-fourths of a mile south of Silver lake and about the same distance west of Summit Corners. This mound, which lies in a thicket of young trees and brush, has been explored by unknown persons at some time in the past. It was constructed, the excavation shows, of black surface soil. Fragments of bone here indicate that it contained a burial or burials.

About 350 feet from the entrance of the woodland among the trees and brush there are a series of low parallel ridges indicating the presence of a former Indian planting ground. Some of these beds are no longer very definite. They are from 3½ to 5 feet across and have narrow paths between them. In one place a line of thirty of these beds was counted. There are about a quarter of an acre of them. The beds themselves all run in a general east and west direction. Dr. Rogers and Mr. C. E. Brown visited this site with Mr. Fiedler, on July 17, 1921.

10. South Shore Camp Site. In the year 1837 and perhaps earlier the Potawatomi Indians had a camp on the south shore of Silver lake where the mounds described are located. Dr. Cole, a former president of Nashotah mission and Drs. Adams and Breck preached to the Indians in this camp. As little of this soil has been disturbed there has been but little opportunity to find archeological traces of this camp. Some flint chips and flint fragments have been found in digging for the foundation of one of the cottages adjoining the Reservation. In the vicinity of one of the linear mounds Mr. Charles Lamb, in July, 1908, found a series of shallow depressions from 4 to 7 feet in diameter, probably former provision caches.

11. East Shore Mounds. On the east side of Silver lake there were a small number of mounds. One of these was located on August 13, 1907, in a cultivated field, in the SE¼ of Section 9,

at a distance of about 400 feet from the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. right-of-way. This conical mound appears to have been originally about 20 feet in diameter. It was crossed by a wire fence, about 5 feet of it being yet to be seen in the fields on either side of the fence.

On the Lawrence Barry (old P. Chubb) farm (SW¼ Sec. 10) is located a mutilated linear mound. This is about 100 feet north of the highway, and a short distance west of the farm house. It appears to have been originally about 60 feet in length and about 25 feet wide. This is the last remaining mound of a group of seven conical and three short linear mounds which Lapham noted as existing on this farm in 1851. Dr. F. C. Rogers remembers that three small conical mounds were located in the field northeast of the Barry house.

This group of mounds, according to Lapham's Plate XXX, extended also over the Thos. Brakefield farm on the south side of the highway (NW¼ Sec. 15) being distributed over the entire quarter section from south to north. Two conical mounds were on the Barnard farm south of this (SW¼ Sec. 15). The mounds south of the highway were eleven conical or round mounds, five straight linear mounds and three tapering linear mounds. Only faint traces of this large mound group remain.

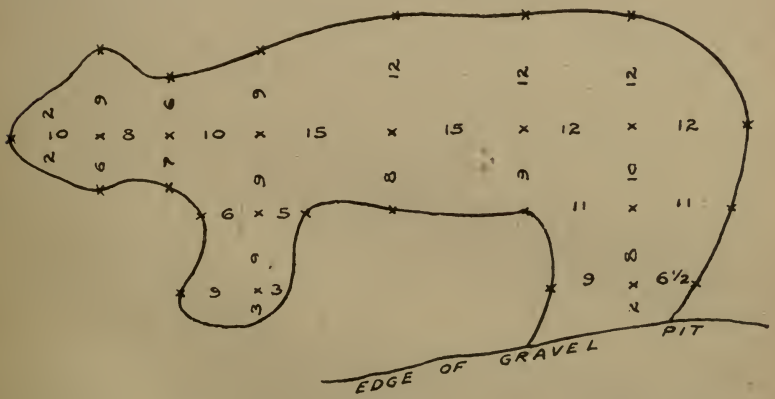


FIG. 1

A single effigy, probably intended to represent the bear, was located by Dr. F. C. Rogers and Mr. C. E. Brown, on the Barnard farm on July 17, 1921. This interesting effigy lies on the edge of a former gravel pit in a grove of young trees on the east side

of the north and south road to the Summit cheese factory which forms the west line of Section 15. Lapham does not include it in his plat of the mounds here. The rear foot of the animal has been mutilated by the digging of the pit. The mound is built of black surface soil about three feet in depth at its deepest part. The length of the mound is 93 feet and the greatest width of the body 21 feet. Its direction is 40 degrees east of north.

Mrs. Henrietta Atkins, the daughter of Mr. Barnard, has agreed to preserve this effigy.

In the destruction of one of the mounds on the Brakefield farm many pieces of sea shell and pieces of wood and bark were found, according to Mr. George L. Boundey. The pieces of shell were oblong and oval in form, some of them from 1½ to 2 inches in length and from three-fourths to one inch in width. Most were perforated and were probably in use as ornaments.

Otis and Crooked Lakes

12. Regula Mounds. Twenty or more years ago the best known group of Indian mounds in western Waukesha county was that located on the farm of Jacob Regula, named in the county atlas of 1921 as "Mound Hill Farm," and on the Dibble and Brown (former P. Schuyler farm) farm adjoining it on the west. These two farms were located about one mile east of the cross roads settlement known as Summit Center, on the north side of the Summit Center and Delafield road. Dr. Lapham mentions these mounds in "The Antiquities of Wisconsin" (p. 38) and figures a few of them in his Plate XXX (1850). Mr. L. R. Whitney first called the attention of the Society to the group in 1902, some of the least notable of the mounds being then already destroyed or in course of obliteration. In 1904 Mr. A. V. Drown of Oconomowoc prepared a plat of the remaining mounds for the same organization, locating thereon also the mounds which had been destroyed.

The group was located a short distance to the north of Crooked lake and near the edge of a marsh which at the time of their construction was probably the northern end of Otis lake. It consisted originally of 21 mounds, one of which was conical, two oval, seven linear and 11 effigy mounds. Of these mounds, one conical and one oval were located in the barnyard of the Regula farmhouse. One of these, according to Mr. Regula, had been explored

by a party of Delafield students in about the year 1893, and some human bones and charcoal found at its base. Both had been obliterated when Mr. C. E. Brown and Mr. L. R. Whitney visited this locality on October 8, 1905. A short distance west of these, at the head of the wet marsh, were two panther type effigies and

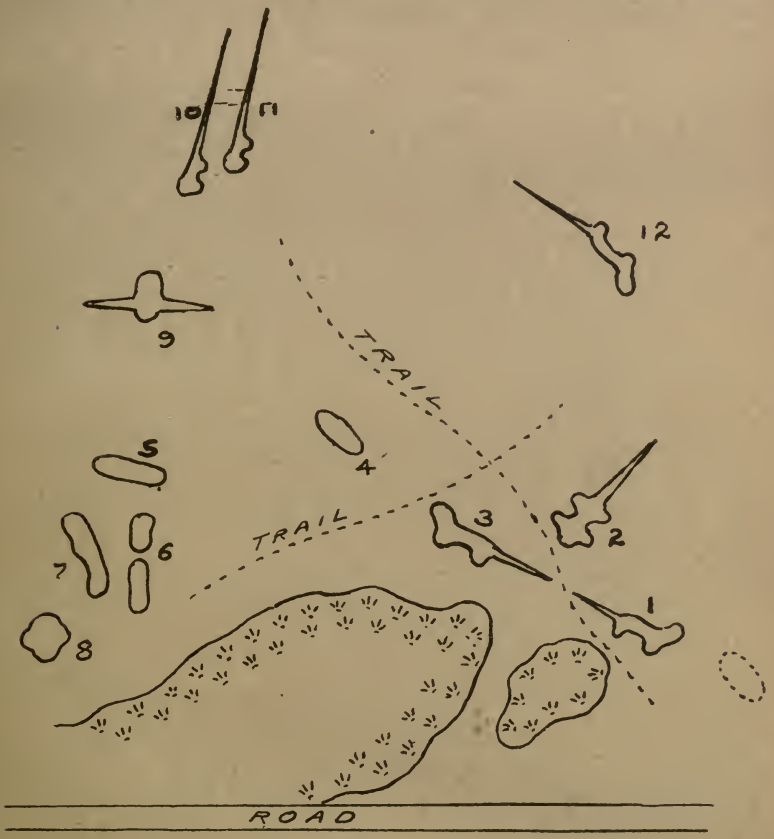


FIG. 2

a turtle mound. The finest of the panther mounds had obtained the local name of the "Horse." Between these effigies a trail to Oconomowoc was crossed by another trail from the southwest. Beyond these, a short distance to the northwest, was an oval mound which had been excavated in about the year 1875 and human bones and a broken pottery vessel found. Northwest of this mound was a bird effigy and two panther type effigies. East of it in a woodlot adjoining the Summit cemetery were five mounds, four

of them linear mounds and one a bird (?) mound. All but one linear mound had been mutilated and their outlines disturbed by relic hunters.

Some distance to the north of the effigies at the trail crossing was a fine mink type effigy and a bird effigy, the latter under cultivation in a field. A short distance to the east of the last another bird effigy had been destroyed by cultivation. On a hill north of this last effigy three short linear mounds and a turtle effigy had formerly been located, according to Lapham's illustration.

The mounds of this group are shown in Figure 2. Their dimensions as given by Drown are:

1. Panther effigy. Total length about 100 feet; head detroyed in field. Width of body 18 feet, height 3½ feet.
2. Turtle effigy. Length 245 feet; width of body between limbs 18 feet; height 4 feet.
3. Panther effigy. Length 132 feet; height 4 feet. Has been excavated.
4. Oval mound. Length 62 feet; width 12 and 16 feet. Excavated.
5. Linear. Length 32 feet; width 18 feet; height 3 to 4 feet. Excavated.
6. Two linears, each 88 feet long; width about 20 feet; height 3 to 4 feet. Excavated.

FIG. 3

7. Curved linear. Length 182 feet; width 14 to 22 feet; height 3 feet. Excavated.
8. Bird effigy? Length of body 42 feet; wingspread 32 feet; height 2 to 3 feet. Excavated.

9. Bird effigy, known locally as "The Cross." Length 93 feet; wingspread 74 feet; height 2½ feet. This effigy was platted by W. P. Butler, April 21, 1878. He gives the wingspread as 162 feet and the length of its body as 107 feet. The width of the body below the wings was 24 feet. The body tapered to a rounded point.
10. Panther effigy. Length 254 feet; width of body 18 feet; height 2 feet.
11. Panther effigy. Length 315 feet; width of body 18 feet; height 2 feet.
12. Mink type. Length 175 feet; greatest width of body 8½ feet; height 2 feet.

It is not known who excavated these mounds. It appears to have been done many years ago. This land was once heavily forested.

Some flint points and several stone celts have been found on this farm. Near the base of the hill mentioned indications of a flint workshop site were found.

Mr. Fred Pabst of Oconomowoc, who is now the owner of this farm, has promised the Wisconsin Archeological Society to preserve the remaining mounds.

13. Otis Lake Mounds. An oval mound was located by Mr. A. V. Drown on the east shore of Otis lake. This mound was 60 feet long and 22 feet wide at its middle. Two other oval mounds had been destroyed in the surrounding cultivated field. This location is on the C. Walthers farm, in the NE¼ of Section 22. On some maps the name of this lake is given as Upper Genesee. A possible camp site is also located here. Many flint implements and a broken grooved granite axe were obtained here up to 1908.

14. Crooked Lake Camp Sites. In about the year 1845 a small number of "Chippewa" Indians are reported to have camped on the John A. Butler farm, on the north shore of this lake. This location is in the N½ of Section 23, a short distance south of the Regula farm.

A camp site is also located on the Butler farm, on the east shore of Crooked lake. A short distance east of the north end of this lake and near the lower end of a small swamp Mr. Drown found a workshop site, numerous flint chips and broken and re-

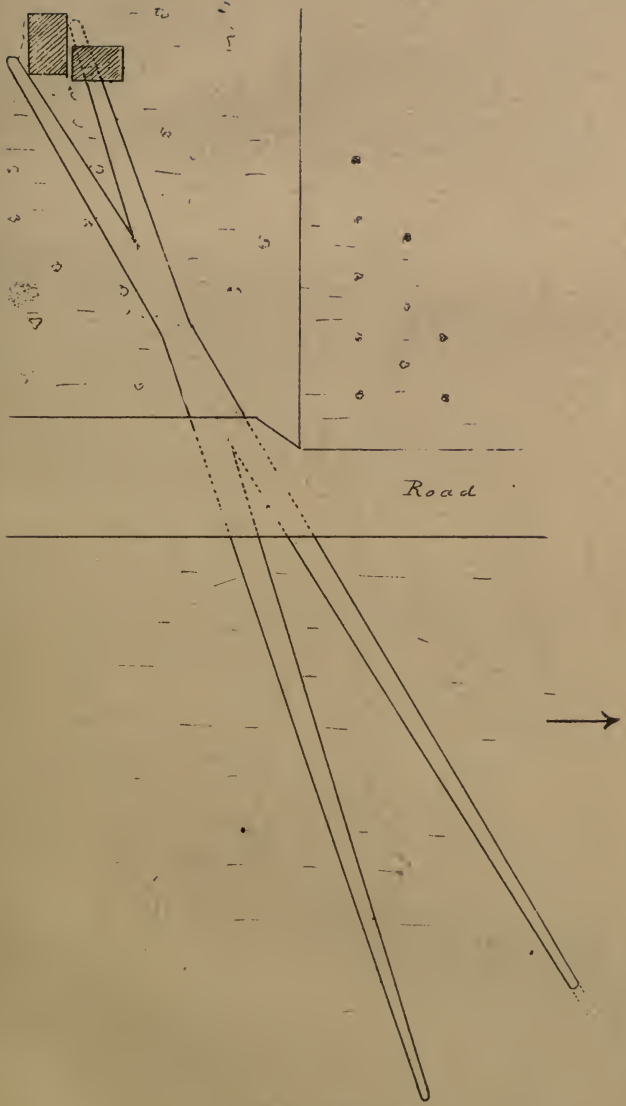
jected flint implements being in evidence. Here he collected also 51 well-made flint arrow points. In digging on this site he recovered a stone ball and two flint "spades." Other implements, a hammer stone, a broken slate gorget and arrow points, were found elsewhere on this farm in 1908.

A camp and workshop site has also been located on the west shore of Crooked lake.

Nashotah and Nemahbin Lakes

15. "Sawbuck" Mound. One mile west of the west shore of Lower Nashotah lake is a curious tongs-shaped earthwork. It is located partly in the NW¼ of Section 13 and extends across the north and south road and T. M. E. R. & L. Co. right-of-way into the NE¼ of Section 14. When Dr. Lapham and his son, Charles Lapham, made a survey of this earthwork on May 31, 1875, it was located on property belonging to Mr. Parker Sawyer. It is today on the property of the Mr. Fred Pabst, on land until recently owned by L. Pfister. Its general direction is northeast and southwest. This figure consisted of two long tapering embankments crossing each other with about 120 feet of their southwest end. Near this point the two arms are each about 10 feet wide and their height about 2 feet. Near their termination their height is 1½ feet. The two embankments were, according to the scale of the Lapham plat each about 643 feet long. Each limb tapered toward both ends. At one end they were about 43 and at the other about 106 feet apart. This mound was visited on July 17, 1921, by Dr. F. C. Rogers and C. E. Brown. The Norwood electric line station is located within a short distance of the mound, which is in a farm dooryard surrounded by a few scattered trees. The old Pfister farmhouse stands on the tips of the two limbs at a distance of 100 feet beyond where they cross. Only 68 feet of the embankments below the point of crossing remain, the remainder having been destroyed by the electric line, the highway and the cultivated field into which they extended.

At a distance of 220 feet south of the ends in the cultivated field the Messrs. Lapham found a single linear mound 157 feet long and having a uniform width of 25 feet. In 1908 Mr. A. V. Drown found a conical mound in the rear of some cottages on the west side of Lower Nashotah lake in the NW¼ of Section 13, east of the "Sawbuck." This mound was later explored by Mr. Leon Pfister, who found a bone burial at or below its base.



"Sawbuck" Mound,
Summit Township
Plate 2

16. "Swan" Mound. This mound was platted on November 8, 1875, by Mr. Henry Lapham, a son of Dr. I. A. Lapham. Dr. Lapham referred to it as the "Swan" because of a curious resemblance which its outline bore to pictures of that bird. It was located on the west shore of Upper Nemahbin lake near the summer home of Mr. George I. Robinson (NW¼ of Section 13). In his brief description of it Mr. Henry Lapham says: "This mound faces the east and is about 800 feet from a marsh that was formerly a lake. It is about 15 or 20 feet above the water." His sur-

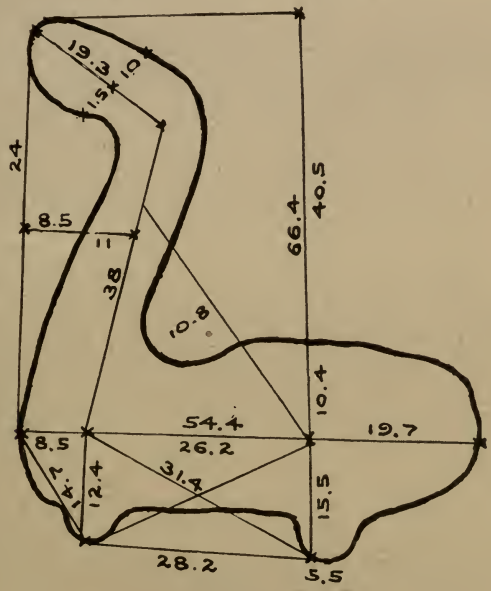


FIG. 4

vey is reproduced in Figure 4. Mr. W. P. Butler, who made a plat of the mound on August 14, 1876, gives the height of its neck at from 3 to 6 inches and of its body from one foot to 18 inches. He shows that the stump of a tree 25 inches in diameter stood on the end of the body. He says that it was located "20 rods from the extreme southern end of Lower Nashotah lake."

Dr. F. C. Rogers and C. E. Brown visited the Robinson place on July 17, 1921, but could find no trace of this mound, which had evidently been destroyed.

17. Houghton Cache. A cache or hoard of sixty-one flint blanks and two flint arrow points was found buried on the R.

Houghton place on the eastern shore of Upper Nemahbin lake, in the E½ of Section 13. No further particulars concerning this interesting discovery are available. Mr. A. V. Drown reported it to the Society November 13, 1908.

18. Nemahbin Group. A group of three conical or round mounds was located on the narrow neck of land between Upper and Lower Nemahbin lakes (NW¼ of Section 24) a short distance west of the Bark river. Two of the mounds were destroyed in the grading of the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. right-of-way in 1905. They were 50 feet west of a clubhouse located here and were strung out in a northeast and southwest line. The mound nearest the clubhouse was 25 feet in diameter and 2 feet high. A hickory tree 12 inches in diameter grew on one edge. This mound was within several feet of the north line of the right-of-way.

Forty feet southwest of it, in the right-of-way, another mound which was 25 feet in diameter, had been destroyed. Twelve feet southwest of this mound and also in the right-of-way, was the third mound, which was also destroyed. It was 15 feet in diameter. The mound which remained was according to Mr. Charles Pfeiffer of Delafield excavated in about the year 1897 by a Mr. Mills. He found at the base a large number of bones but no skulls.

Both Mr. Pfeiffer and Miss Agnes Sperry of Delafield state that in about the year 1850 a large number of Potawatomi Indians camped at this place.

Mr. L. R. Whitney and Mr. C. E. Brown reported these mounds to the Society on March 2, 1907. A barbed iron harpoon point was found here in 1908 by Mr. George Schuster.

19. Sugar Camp. Sugar Island, also later known as Allis or Dog island, was the favorite sugar-making site of the local Potawatomi. As a boy Mr. Pfeiffer was often present at these maple sugar makings, which began in the latter part of February and continued until March. The trees were tapped by giving the trunk several sharp cuts with a knife and inserting a grooved stick. Frequently, when of large size, several spiles were driven into a single tree. Hung upon these, or on the ground below, a pail was placed to catch the sap. This was boiled in a kettle and afterward cooled in large oblong tin pans. The maple sugar was frequently traded at the village store for white sugar. (Reported March 3, 1907.)

20. Lower Nemahbin Group. A group of seven conical mounds was located on the E. F. Genrich (old Cox) farm on the north shore of Lower Nemahbin lake, in the NW¼ of Section 24. These mounds were platted by C. E. Brown and L. R. Whitney on March 2, 1907. They were strung out in an irregular line at distances of from 61 to 85 feet from the water's edge. The smallest was 15 and the largest 45 feet in diameter. The distance between the mounds at the east and west ends of the group was 235 feet. Most of the mounds were in consequence of cultivation and exploration somewhat irregular in outline. The pasture in which most of the mounds were located was grassy and almost devoid of trees and brush. The bank of the lake slopes rather abruptly to the water. On June 6, 1908, the second mound from the eastern end of the group was removed by Mr. E. F. Genrich and Mr. George Schuster to make room for a summer cottage for the Tennis brothers, of Milwaukee. At its base the bones of eight skeletons were found, seven of the skulls being those of adults and one that of a child. In the center of the burials was a considerable quantity of charcoal as if a fire had been kindled there during the interment of the dead. Numerous flint chips were scattered through the soil of the mound. This mound was thirty feet in diameter but had probably been larger. On June 7th, the exploration of the mound at the eastern end of the group, 45 feet in diameter, was undertaken by these men and Mr. A. V. Drown. At its base, near the west side of the mound, a burial was encountered. The head was turned toward the south. A broken spear point, a thin, sharp flint flake and a fragment of pottery were found in the soil removed from the mound. Flint chips were also scattered through the soil of this mound. (Reported by Mr. Drown.)

Another of these mounds was excavated some years previous to 1907 by unknown persons. After the exploration the bones of the burials remained strewn all over the ground. Dr. Nixon, who afterward visited the site, counted among these twenty human humeri. Some of the other mounds are reported to have been explored by a Mr. Reising, who found human bones and a few stone implements in them.

A quartzite knife was found by Mr. Genrich on his farm in 1908.

21. Bark River Camp Site. A camp site is located on the Allis and Bowman places on the west shore of Lower Nemahbin lake, south of where the Bark river flows out of the lake toward Crooked

lake. Many flint points and some stone axes and celts have been collected here, according to a report made to the Society by A. V. Drown in 1908. The north bank of the river opposite this site is marshy. This site is in the W½ of Section 24 and SE¼ of Section 23.

Genesee Lakes.

22. Genesee Mounds. Little investigation has been undertaken of the archeology of two small lakes known as Middle and Lower Genesee lakes. Two linear mounds have been reported as occurring on the G. Pabst property on the north shore of Middle Genesee in Section 22. There is a linear mound also on the C. Leavitt estate property. Mr. E. K. Nye reported the presence of mounds on the Williams place on the east shore of Lower Genesee lake (October, 1909).

Golden Lake

23. Golden Lake Camp Sites. This pretty lake is located in the southwestern corner of the township, its northern part extending into Jefferson county. Mr. George A. West reported to the Society on October 16, 1903, that evidences of a former Indian camp site existed at the southwest side of the lake, on Mr. Herman Bantke's farm in the NW¼ of Section 31. Here he collected numbers of flint chips, arrow points and pottery fragments. Local collectors had also gathered a few arrow points here. This site is about two acres in extent and about six feet above the lake level.

A camp site is also indicated on the east shore of the lake, in the S½ of Section 30. Here scattered hearthstones and a few flint chips were found by C. E. Brown during a visit made to this lake on October 15, 1922. The surrounding fields were generally unfavorable for examination. Several stone pecking hammers and a celt have been found by collectors on this side of the lake. In early days of settlement a few Potawatomi are reported to have camped on the shores of this lake.

24. Lower Bark River Camp Sites. The sites of aboriginal camps are found in several places along the Bark river between Crooked lake and Utica, at the southern limits of Summit township. These have yielded besides the usual flint refuse, flint points, hammer stones, and a few pieces of cord-marked pottery. Small groups of Potawatomi camped and hunted in this locality in the late thirties and early forties.

DELAFIELD TOWNSHIP

In this township are two large lakes, Nagawicka, about 2¾ miles in length and nearly a mile in width at its widest part, and the western half of Pewaukee lake, the longest lake in Waukesha county. Nagawicka lies in the course of the Bark river which enters it on the east side near the north end and leaves on the west side near the south end. The small northern basin of this lake has a maximum depth of 45 feet, and the larger, southern portion of 94.5 feet. Delafield village is located at its southern end. Nearly three miles of the waters of Pewaukee lake are in this township. The waters of this lake are derived from three small creeks and from a number of springs. Pewaukee creek, its outlet, leaves the lake at its eastern end and flows southward to the Fox river. In this end of the lake are three small islands. Pewaukee village is located at this end. Both lakes are beautiful bodies of water with many summer homes on their shores. On early maps of Wisconsin, 1836-1848, Pewaukee lake is frequently designated as Snail lake.

Nagawicka Lake

1. Delafield Camp Site. In early days of settlement the Potawatomi camped on the west shore of the lake at and north of the outlet. At times from fifty to one hundred Indians were in residence here trapping muskrats and spearing fish. From this site a trail ran northwest to the location of Nashota mission on Upper Nashota lake. There was also an Indian camp on the east side of the lake.

2. Delafield Burial and Camp Sites. In working a gravel pit on the Jacobson farm in the NE¼ of Section 19, southwest of Delafield village an Indian burial was disturbed. Accompanying this interment, which was but a few feet beneath the surface of the gravel knoll, was a necklace of copper beads, bear claws and of pointed copper pendants curved like bear claws. This discovery was reported to the Society by Mr. L. R. Whitney in 1903. Mr. Charles Pfeiffer, a resident of the vicinity, had some of the beads and one of the claws. Several other graves are reported to have been previously disturbed here. Both Mr. Whitney and Mr. Pfeiffer have collected arrow points in this locality. Miss Agnes Sperry furnished the information (March 3, 1907) that a short

distance to the north of this place, in the lowlands near the Bark river, there was a spring which was supposed to possess medicinal properties. This was in early days much frequented by the Indians.

Mr. Joseph Ringeisen reported to the Society in May, 1907, on the finding of a copper spear point with silver studs and of a number of flint arrow and spear points on the Alden farm, on the north bank of the Bark river, where indications of a former camp site were also to be seen (SW¼ Sec. 18). Some flint points have also been found on the low ground on the opposite shore.

3. Nagawicka Camp Site. On June 21, 1922, an examination was made of the northern shore of Lake Nagawicka and of the eastern shore to where the Bark river enters. The northern end is very marshy. In the lake at this point are several small wooded islands, the largest being occupied by a summer resort cottage. The lake banks are high and wooded, in one place rising in two terraces. Elsewhere there are several ridges with hollows between them. Several provision cache pits are located on the end of one ridge. One of these hollows was in early days the occasional camp site of a small number of Potawatomi. Being a well sheltered spot they sometimes remained here during the winter hunting small game and fishing through the ice. At the northeast corner of the lake there are some small stands of tamarack. On the Vettelson farm near this place the Indians also camped some sixty years ago. On a flat in the rear of some cottages, on the Christenson farm (SE¼ Sec. 5), on this shore of the lake, another camp site is indicated. Here flint points and several stone axes were found by Mr. Edward S. Thubauville, a former member of the Society. Here he also found evidence of a flint workshop and several large pieces of marine shells.

He reported the site to the Society in August, 1905.

4. Bark River Camp Site. A favorite Potawatomi camp ground was about a spring on the Warren farm on the east side of the Bark river, in the SE¼ of Section 3. Some Indian flint implements have been found here. This site is about one-half mile south of Hartland. Reported to the Society by Mr. Edward Krause, October 20, 1907.

Pewaukee Lake (West End)

5. Lakeside Camp Site. An Indian camp site is located on the O. Bjorquist farm, on the north shore of Pewaukee lake, adjoining the Lakeside hotel grounds on the east, in the SE¼ of Section 12. From this site Dr. Joseph Quin of Milwaukee collected during a number of years previous to 1902 a large number of flint chips, flakes, spalls and rejects, arrow and spear points, knives, scrapers and other flint implements. Also several small stone celts, and fragments of cord-marked pottery vessels very probably Algonkian. A visit made to this locality in 1905 resulted in the finding of numerous scattered hearth stones, a broken stone celt and a number of notched and triangular flint points. The presence of flint chips and fragments on the Lakeside property and on the farm adjoining the Bjorquist farm on the east showed that the Indian camp ground extended also on to these places.

6. Buena Vista Burial. An Indian burial was disturbed in the working of a small gravel pit on the Sullivan place at Buena Vista, at the west end of Pewaukee lake, in the SW¼ of Section 15. There is no record of the finding of stone or other implements with this interment. Mr. Paul Joers reported this record to the Society in 1911.

PEWAUKEE TOWNSHIP

The eastern half of Pewaukee lake projects into the northwest quarter of this township for a distance of two miles, Pewaukee village being located at its nose. It is drained at this point by Pewaukee creek, which flows in a southeasterly direction to the Fox, which flows in a southwesterly direction across the southeast quarter of the township, and through the city of Waukesha, in Waukesha township. A creek flows into Pewaukee lake on its north and another on its south shore. Another creek flows out of the township at its northeast corner and one at its southwest corner.

At different times in the thirties Potawatomi camps were located along the Fox river and Pewaukee creek from Wankesha to Pewaukee.

Pewaukee Lake

1. Channel Mound. An effigy mound, thought to be intended to represent the bear, is located on the farm of Mr. E. Channel (E½, NE¼, Sec. 6). A portion of it (the head) has been de-

stroyed by cultivation. This mound lies on the line between this and the adjoining Holger farm and is on the top of a small hillock surrounded by a marsh. This mound was originally about fifty feet in length, and thirty-two feet in width. It measures from fifteen to twenty-six inches in height.

2. Holger Mounds. On the farm of Mr. H. Holger (NW¼ Sec. 5) there were formerly several mounds, thought to have been effigies. Of these only a trace remains.

In the early days of settlement the Potawatomi Indians occasionally camped on this farm.

Several creeks flow through this farm and the Channel farm finally uniting with another which flows southward to the north shore of Pewaukee lake.

3. Wood Camp Site. On the farm of Mr. W. J. Wood (NW¼, Fract. Sec. 8) are indications of an early Indian village site. From a twelve acre lot on this farm a large number of stone and other implements have been recovered.

This farm lies a short distance east of the creek mentioned in connection with the preceding sites.

4. Griswold Camp Site. Mr. Griswold reports the location after 1890 of an Indian camp (probably Winnebago) on the Fract. NW¼ of Section 8. This strip of land is heavily wooded and is now used as a camp ground by summer tourists. It lies at the mouth of the above mentioned creek.

5. Young Mound. On the farm of Mr. John Young (NE¼ Sec. 4) are traces of an effigy mound. It is situated on the highest point of land on the farm. A short distance away is a fine spring in the neighborhood of which a large number of flint arrow points and a copper spear point have been found.

A creek flowing southward to Pewaukee lies east of this farm. It is one of the tributaries of Pewaukee creek. It passes through the Hodgson and Haskins farms mentioned in the succeeding records.

6. Hodgson Workshop. A flint workshop was located on the farm of Mr. John Hodgson (N½, SE¼, NW¼, Sec. 4) on the bank of a small stream tributary to the Fox.

Flint chips and flakes were abundant in several places in the cultivated fields.

7. Haskins Workshop. Traces of a flint workshop were formerly to be seen on the farm of G. W. Haskins (S½, SE¼, Sec. 4). These have now been scattered by the cultivation of the field in which they were located.

All of the foregoing sites and mounds lie north and northwest of Pewaukee village at the east end of Pewaukee lake.

8. Hodgson Village Site. Indications of a village site are found on a large hill about one-half mile east of the house on the farm of Mr. George Hodgson (Sec. 11). Large numbers of flint chips and fragments are scattered over the surface of the ground. At the base of the hill is a spring, which probably had much to do with the selection of this place as a village site. In about the year 1890 a burial was exposed in a sand pit on this farm. The bones were too much decayed to be removed. An iron knife of trade pattern was afterwards found near this spot.

A spring on this farm is the source of a small creek which flows northeast for a short distance to Spring creek.

9. Mielenz Mounds. On the E. F. Mielenz place (Sec. 11) were several conical mounds. These have been long obliterated by cultivation and no information concerning their dimensions or contents is now obtainable.

In digging a basement for a barn on the adjoining J. J. Weidman farm a stone pipe was unearthed. These mounds and the foregoing village site are located over a mile east of Pewaukee village.

10. Pewaukee Creek Village Site. This site is located on the Zillmer farm and extends over on to the Groh farm (SW¼ Sec. 10) both located where State Highway 19, between Pewaukee and Waukesha crosses Pewaukee creek.

Flint chips, fragments and fireplace stones are numerous on the surface of these cultivated fields. Many flint points have been collected here by the owners of the farms and by other persons. A grooved stone axe and a stone celt have also been found. A patch of Indian corn hills is still to be seen near the highway. Burials were disturbed in a gravel pit by Mr. Groh on his farm. Reported by Mr. Charles G. Schoewe, April 7, 1908.

11. Pewaukee Camp Site. Mr. Miles Griswold, an old resident of Pewaukee, states that in 1845 a Potawatomi Indian camp was

located just in the rear of the location of the present C., M. & St. Paul Ry. passenger depot, in Pewaukee. There were about 400 Lndians in the camp which continued in this location until 1846. In those days the lower lake was a marsh through which a small stream flowed.

This spot has very probably been the site of successive earlier Indian camps. In the year 1900, the C., M. & St. P. Ry. built a new depot near this place and in grading into the bank to the north and northwest, found many stone and metal implements and some human bones. There were about six skeletons it is reported. The specimens were divided among the workmen and soon lost track of. The Edgewood hotel stands on a part of this site.

12. Tischaefer Camp Site. In 1842, the Potawatomi Indians had a camp on the south shore of Pewaukee lake, in about the place where the Tischaefer hotel now stands.

Thirty or forty Indians were then in camp here.

13. Chapman Camp Site. On the farm of Mr. William Chapman (S½, SW¼, Sec. 17), at a distance of about 200 rods east of his house, is the site of another early Potawatomi camp. Mr. Passault, an old settler of Pewaukee, remembers the camp at this place, which had about 35 occupants. They subsisted largely on the prairie chickens, where were abundant in the marshland near by.

This location is south of Pewaukee lake and southwest of Pewaukee village.

14. Belleview Camp Site. Mr. Thomas Connor, an old settler, states that during pioneer days a camp of Potawatomi Indians was for several years located at the place now known as Belleview, on the south shore of Pewaukee lake. (N½ Fract. Sec. 18.) The number of Indians in this camp he remembers to have been about seventy.

15. Clark Mounds. These earthworks are located on property belonging to Mr. Walter Clark (SW¼, SW¼, Sec. 9). They are in a wooded pasture, on a hill overlooking the village of Pewaukee and the east end of Pewaukee lake. The top of this hill is about 125 feet above the level of the lake. There are two mounds in this group, one being oval in outline and the other an

effigy mound of the turtle type. They are separated from one another by a distance of one hundred feet. Both mounds are in a good state of preservation, and are in no immediate danger of destruction.

The oval mound has diameters of 45 and 22½ feet. The turtle effigy is 40 feet long. The distance across both its fore and hind limbs is 27 feet. Its head is 15 feet long and 6 feet wide, and its short tail 6 feet long.

16. Horn Effigy. This mound is located on property belonging to the Solomon Horn estate (E½, NW¼, Sec. 16), at a distance of about one mile southeast of the village of Pewaukee. It is on the brow of a hill, in the corner of a cultivated field. This hill overlooks Pewaukee lake and an old lake bed, now a marsh and hay meadow, each about a mile distant.

The mound is a poor example of the familiar "panther" type, lacking the tail, which was either never completed or has been destroyed. Its general direction is north and south. The material entering into its construction is largely clay and gravel.

In the Waukesha county atlas of 1891 the Horn farm is designated as "Spring Mound Farm." In the southwest corner of one of its fields there was a spring, the source of a creek which flowed south and then eastward to Pewaukee creek. This and other springs feeding this creek were well known to the Indians whom the settlers found in this vicinity. In 1898 Mr. Edward S. Perkins communicated the information that: "In 1842, Mr. Geo. Peffer found in a mound near Pewaukee the bones of a large skeleton. Broken off and imbedded in the skull just above one eye was the point of a large flint spearpoint. He preserved the flint, but not the skull." This mound is thought to have been located on the Peffer farm, lying south of the Horn farm, in the SW¼ of Section 16. A trail from Waukesha to the south shore of Pewaukee lake passed by the mounds on the Horn and Clark farms.

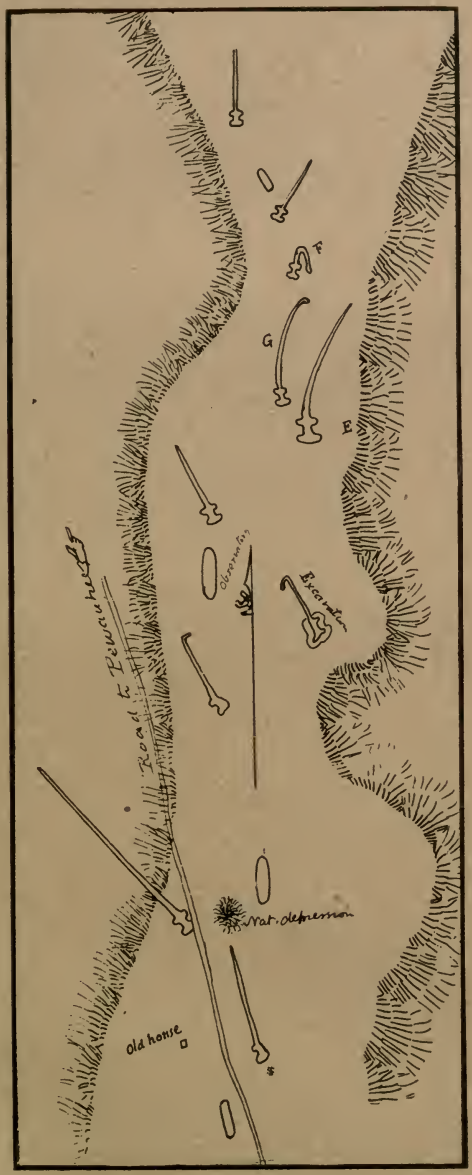
17. School Section Group. Of this group, which was located in Section 17, Dr. I. A. Lapham gives an illustration and brief description:

"But the most remarkable collection of lizards and turtles yet discovered is on the school section, about a mile and a half southeast from the village of Pewaukee. (See Plate XXIII.) This consists of seven turtles, two lizards, four oblong mounds,

and one of those remarkable excavations before alluded to. One of the turtle mounds, partially obliterated by the road, has a length of four hundred and fifty feet; being nearly double the usual dimensions. Three of them are remarkable for their curved tails, a feature here first observed. (Plate XXIV, Nos. 2, 3 and 4.) One of the smallest has the tail turned back by the side of the body. (Plate XXIV, No. 4.) These curved figures have another peculiarity in the obtuseness of the extremity; the end being round and flat, instead of a sharp point, as in most other similar mounds. While these have a width of about four feet at the end, others gradually diminish in height and breadth so that it is almost impossible, as before observed, to determine the precise point of termination. One has a rectangular bend at the extremity of the tail, and in each there is a change of direction in passing from the body to the tail." (Antig. Wis. pp. 30-31.)

Lapham's plate of this group is reproduced by Rev. S. D. Peet (Preh. Am., Vol. 2, p. 256), but with some small errors and omissions. The plate also, whether by intention or accident, is reversed. The effigies referred to by Lapham as "lizards" are considered by present-day archeologists as being very probably intended to represent some member of the cat family and are known for convenience of description as the "panther" type of mounds. The "excavation" mentioned by him is one of a rare and sparsely distributed class of effigy earthworks now known as intaglios. Of these he located examples also at Milwaukee (Indian Prairie, and Forest Home Cemetery groups), at Theresa, and at Fort Atkinson. Of these only the specimen at Fort Atkinson still remains. No others have since been located.

Lapham's survey of the "School Section" group was made in May, 1850. It shows the thirteen mounds comprising it to have been located along the top of a narrow densely wooded ridge or plateau having a general north and south direction and being bounded on either side by lower oak-overgrown lands, beyond which were marshes. The road to Pewaukee crossed the lower extremity of the ridge, passing between the several most southern mounds of the group. Here, on the west side of the road, was a log cabin surrounded by some cultivated fields. The intaglio effigy lay near the center of the group. The survey of this group, situated as it was in a rather dense forest, must have been a matter of considerable difficulty and Wisconsin students are indebted to



School Section Group
Pewaukee Township
Plate 3

Lapham for his interest and labor in preserving a plat and other information concerning its features.

Pewaukee Creek and Fox River

18. Stewart Mounds. These are on the old R. A. Stewart farm (E½, SW¼, Sec. 22). The most northerly mound was of the "turtle" type. Its tail was short. Its head was directed toward the southwest. The pioneer trail to Pewaukee passed by it, and an abandoned beaver dam crossed Pewaukee creek a short distance to the north of it. A short distance to the south of the mound above described, on the opposite side of the stream, was a conical mound. This was plowed down by Mr. I. N. Stewart in his boyhood. In so doing he disturbed a quantity of burned corncobs and sticks, probably the remains of a provision cache which had been constructed there by later Indians.

Dr. Increase A. Lapham mentions that a "lizard" mound was located on the road in the SW¼ Section 22. It was nearly destroyed at the time of the publication of his note concerning it. (Antiq. of Wis., p. 30.) It evidently belonged to the above group. Miss Mary E. Stewart states that in her girlhood a considerable number of Potawatomi Indians camped on the farm.

19. Junction Mound. These mounds are located by Mr. I. N. Stewart, in a communication addressed to Mr. Charles E. Brown, August 6, 1906. All were situated north of the junction of the Waukesha to Pewaukee, the Milwaukee and the U. S. Military roads. This junction point is just north of the Waukesha city limits.

Two conical mounds were on land now, or until recently, owned by Mr. C. N. Taylor (SE¼ Sec. 26). These were early plowed over and reduced to the level of the surrounding land. An oval mound was situated on the opposite (east) side of the Waukesha road (SW¼ Sec. 26). It was not very prominent. A conical mound was located to the south of this, on the south side of the road to Milwaukee, in the southwest corner of the same section. This mound was well constructed and prominent. Both were on land belonging to Mr. J. J. Dixon. The Fox river is about one-half mile distant from these earthworks. About a quarter of a mile to the northeast is a large marsh.

Lapham states that at the crossing of the old Madison road, in the SW¼ of Section 26, were "three conical mounds in front of

four lizard mounds." (p. 30.) Of these he gives a plat. (Fig. 9.) This shows also two oval mounds directly east of the first "lizard" mound.

20. Burke Burial. Several years before 1908 a burial was disturbed in a sand pit located on the property of William Burke and located a few rods west of his house. With this burial there were found several flint points, two stone celts and two copper spear points. These were disposed of to Mr. W. C. Ward, a then well known Waukesha collector. The grave was a shallow one, being only a few feet beneath the surface. The bones were carefully removed, the skull being in good but the bones in poor condition. The burial appears to have been flexed. Mr. Burke reported to Mr. Stanley G. Haskins (1908) that a conical mound was formerly located at a distance of about 40 rods east of his house. This he excavated but without finding any human or other remains.

The Burke place is in the NE¼ of Section 26, on the west side of the Fox river.

21. Junction Camp Site. A former Indian camp site is indicated at the place known as "Becks Mill," at the junction of Pewaukee creek, the outlet of Pewaukee lake, with the Fox river. This place, also in the NE¼ of Section 26, is less than one-fourth mile southeast of the Burke place, and about 1½ miles northeast of Waukesha. The usual surface indications of an Indian camp site are scattered over this field. Mr. Charles G. Schoewe, who reported this site to the Society, April 7, 1922, has a number of flint points which he collected here. Other collectors have also found flint points and a few scrapers and perforators here.

22. Waukesha Road Mounds. (NE¼ Section 27.) There were three mounds in this group, all being situated at the side of the Waukesha to Pewaukee road, which for many years angled around them. In recent years, all were destroyed in straightening it. The most northerly was a mound of the familiar "turtle" type. Its head was pointed northwest, in the direction of the highway. In front of it was a slight declivity. Southeast of this mound was another of the same type. It was headed in a southwesterly direction. Just below it was a conical mound. All of these earthworks were on the M. S. Hodgson farm.

Pewaukee creek was a short distance north of these earthworks.

23. Lapham Mounds. Lapham mentions that on the NW¼ of Sec. 26 were some conical mounds and one of the "lizard" shape. They were at the foot of a hill that borders Pewaukee creek. (p. 30.)

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP

There are no lakes in this township. The Fox (Pishtaka) river flows through the western sections from the north town line, leaving it on the western town line in Section 19. Here Poplar creek flowing northward from the south line unites with it. In the northeast corner of the township a tributary stream flows northward to the Menomonee river. From near the central part of the township another creek flows in a general southeasterly direction through Elm Grove and into Milwaukee county.

1. Brookfield Junction Camp Site. A camp site is indicated on the Siddle and Barber farm and several smaller farms adjoining it on the west, north of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. tracks at Brookfield Junction (N½ Sec. 17). These lie east of the Fox river. Here the usual Indian camp refuse is found. A large number of flint arrow and spear points have been collected here according to Mr. D. R. Hull of this place (1903).

2. Showerman Mounds. A group of mounds formerly extended diagonally across the C. Rowe and Wm. Turner farms, in the SW¼ of the SE¼ of Section 17. These were about one-half mile south of Brookfield Junction on a portion of the old Showerman farm. These were first visited by the Messrs. O. L. Hollister, R. L. Porter and C. E. Brown, in September, 1903, at the suggestion of Mrs. E. A. Showerman. The mounds were situated on a side hill overlooking a valley through which a small spring brook ran in a westerly direction to the Fox river. All were in fields that had been long under cultivation. The general direction of the line of mounds was northeast and southwest. Of the twelve mounds eleven were conical or round and one an oval mound. They were from 45 to 180 feet apart. The conical mounds were from 25 to 35 feet in diameter. The oval mound measured 25x33 feet. None were over three feet high. The conical mound at the western end of the line was within 150 feet of the creek bank. In about the year 1887, Professor Grant Showerman,

then a boy, dug into one of the mounds encountering, at its base, human bones, probably a bone reburial. Other mounds were excavated afterwards by other persons, nothing but masses of bones and pieces of charcoal and burned earth being found in any of them. At this time most of these mounds are probably obliterated or nearly so. On the hillside among the mounds a former camp site is indicated. Hearthstones are strewn about in many places as also are flint chips and flakes. A pebble hammerstone and several flint points were found.

3. Fox River Mound. On the A. Mitchell farm, on the west side of the Fox river (SE¼ of the SE¼ of Sec. 18), on the north and south road leading from Blodgett to Lannon, there was a single conical mound. It was on top of a ridge about one-fourth mile west of the river. It was originally about 25 feet in diameter and about 2 feet high. All but 6 feet of it had been destroyed in the grading of the highway in about the year 1886. No bones or implements were known to have been encountered during its destruction.

4. Fox River Camp Site. This was located on the Lauren Barker and E. Lee farms on the west side of the Fox (W½ of the W½ of Sec. 17). When Mr. Barker located here in 1843 a few Menomonee Indians were camping on this place. In the cultivation of this land a considerable number of flint implements, hammer stones, grooved axes, and fragments of pottery vessels were found. We last visited this site in 1903.

5. Bolster Burials. In the year 1897 ten Indian skeletons were disinterred in removing gravel from a knoll on the farm of John Bolster (NW¼ Sec. 22). The bones were in good condition but the farmers strewed them over the road with the gravel. A number of fine implements were found with the burials. Mr. F. L. Phillips, of Milwaukee, purchased these from Mr. Bolster. Of these he furnished the following list:

Two black hornstone spear points, 7 and 6⅜ inches in length.

Quartzite knife, 5½ inches long.

Copper awl, 5½ inches long, three-eighths of an inch square at the middle.

Copper spear point, 8 inches long (lost while in Mr. Bolster's possession).

Grooved stone axe, about 6 inches long, weight about 3 pounds.

Greenstone pointed implement, use unknown.

Ten flint arrow and spear points, from 1 to 3½ inches long.

Other burials are reported to have since (1903) been disturbed here.

This place is but a short distance east of the large tamarack swamp which extends from here to Blodgett. It is about 1½ miles east of Brookfield.

6. Reinders Burials. Indian burials have also been disturbed in removing gravel from a knoll on the Henry Reinder's farm, in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of Section 27, on the road from Blodgett to Elm Grove. Some were disinterred in 1897. This knoll is located about 400 feet southeast of the farm house, and not far from the large swamp mentioned in the previous paragraph. A camp site is indicated in the cultivated fields on this farm. Here flint rejectage and some flint points have been gathered.

6a. Swamp Camp Site. On the A. Bencke farm, in the NE¼ of Section 29, at the foot of a hill, there is a fine spring which the early Potawatomi Indians visited and about which they are reported to have camped. This hill is on the northern edge of the tamarack swamp.

7. Elm Grove Burials. In about the year 1902 several human skeletons and some Indian implements were exhumed from a gravel knoll on the farm of John Cushing about one-half mile north of Elm Grove, in the NW¼ of Section 24. No further particulars concerning these could be obtained. Mr. Milton B. Potter, Wauwatosa, reported this discovery to the Society in 1903.

8. Butler Camp Site. Indications of a camp site or sites are found on the banks of a creek tributary to the Menomonee river at a distance of less than a mile west of Butler. Here some flint points, hammer stones and celts have been collected in past years.

ARCHEOLOGICAL MEETINGS AND PUBLICATIONS

Meetings

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, held in the trustee hall of the Milwaukee Public Museum, on Monday evening, May 15, 1922, Mrs. J. W. Tylor, instructor in the Home Economics department of the University of Wisconsin, delivered a lecture on "The Art Motives of the North American Indians," which she illustrated with colored and other drawings, and with specimens of Indian decorative art applied in modern weaving and design. Forty-five members and visitors were present. Dr. E. J. W. Notz presided. Exhibits of Indian archeological and ethnological specimens were made by the Messrs. C. G. Schoewe, Dr. Notz and Rudolph Boettger.

President L. R. Whitney conducted the meeting of the Society held at Milwaukee on October 16th. Dr. N. W. Jipson, Chicago, delivered a lecture on "The Spirituality of the North American Indian." Sixty-five members and visitors were in attendance. Secretary Brown made an announcement of the field work conducted during the summer, of the preservation program which was being carried out, and of other matters of interest to the members. Eight members of the Winnebago County Society were present. President O. L. Stinson, who was one of these, at the request of the presiding officer made a report on the recent meetings and undertakings of his organization. Secretary Arthur P. Kannenberg also spoke briefly of recent archeological discoveries in Winnebago county. At the close of the meeting interesting exhibits were made by the Messrs. William Haertel, R. N. Buckstaff, E. F. Richter and A. P. Kannenberg.

A meeting of the Society held on November 20th was presided over by Vice President Dr. E. J. W. Notz. Thirty-five members and visitors were present. Mr. Alanson Skinner gave an interesting illustrated lecture on "The Sauk Indians," whom he had visited at their present place of residence in Oklahoma during the summer. This lecture was afterward discussed by the Messrs. Notz, C. E. Brown and other members. At the close of the meeting exhibits of specimens were made by the Messrs. Rudolph Boettger, William Haertel, Dr. Notz and C. G. Schoewe.

Mr. Willoughby M. Babcock, curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, was the speaker at the December 21st meeting. His address on "Indian Affairs at Fort Snelling, 1819-1840," which was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides, was much appreciated by the fifty-five members and visitors present. Various members and visitors took part in the discussion which followed his lecture. Exhibits of specimens were made by the Messrs. W. H. Vogel, Paul

Joers, A. Sohrweide, Jr., and George Marsh. President Whitiney occupied the chair.

At the meeting held on January 15, 1923, Mr. George A. West delivered an interesting lecture on "Stonehenge and the Mounds of Salisbury Plain," which ancient stone and earthworks he had visited during the summer. He told of their known history, and of their preservation by the nation. He illustrated his address with interesting stereopticon slides made from photographs and drawings made by himself. Professor A. V. Smith followed the speaker with a brief description of the ancient remains at Avebury, England. Messrs. Alanson Skinner, Dr. Barrett and others participated in the discussion which followed the lecture. Secretary Brown presented a report on the business conducted by the Executive Board. Seventy-two members and visitors were present. Mr. Sohrweide and Mr. Joers made interesting exhibits.

There have been admitted as annual members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society by action of the directors, since the May, 1922, meeting:

B. A. Benson, Wausau
A. E. Hollister, Tomah
R. M. Dessereau, Antigo
H. C. Schemmel, Beaver Dam
George Overton, Buttes des Morts
Dr. H. Eigenberger, Sheboygan
S. W. Faville, Lake Mills
J. A. H. Johnson, Chetek
Rev. J. H. McManus, Sextonville
C. G. Weyl, Fountain City
Anton Sohrweide, Jr., Watertown
Mrs. George Silverwood, Edgerton
Mrs. M. A. Brugger, Fond du Lac
Benjamin Nussbaum, Forest, Illinois
T. A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Indiana
M. C. Richter, Milwaukee
H. R. King, Milwaukee
Barney Wilke, Milwaukee
Karl Dunke, Milwaukee
A. C. Windau, Milwaukee

Mrs. J. H. Tylor, Madison, was elected an honorary member. Through the deaths during the spring and winter of the year of George M. Brugger, Fond du Lac, John A. Hazelwood, Milwaukee, and Dr. N. P. Hulst, Milwaukee. the Society has lost three active and interested members.

Publications

Lewis H. Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association, Rochester, N. Y., has published a report by Frederick Houghton, on "The Archeology of Genesee County." This interesting publication is illustrated with twenty-one plates of the bone and antler awls, needles, points, harpoons, flakes and combs; earthenware portrait and other pipes, shell pendants, gorget, beads, and maskettes; stone tube, birdstone, gorgets ,banner stone, maskettes, beads and pendants, and brass rings, crosses and medals, and other specimens obtained from Seneca and Algonkian sites in this country.

"The Archeological History of New York," by Arthur C. Parker, and published by the New York State Museum, is a work which every American archeologist should endeavor to add to his library. "It has been written with a dual obligation in mind—an obligation to science and the interests of scientific men, and also to the much larger body of amateur archeologists and collectors. Archeology owes much to the local collector who has gathered his specimens with the best light that he had. Much more might have been accomplished if a manual of this kind had been prepared many years ago. This bulletin, therefore, is intended as a general work explaining the field of archeology as it exists in this state." The several sections of this publication are devoted to the "Origin of Material Culture and the Distribution of the Various Races of Men," "The Aboriginal Occupation of New York," "Evidences of Various Occupations," "Certain Type Sites Intensively Explored," "Notes on Certain Archeological Subjects" and "Archeological Localities in the State of New York." It has numerous illustrations.

"The Hopewell Mound Group of Ohio," by Warren K. Moorehead, published by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Illustrated by 48 plates and 68 text figures. In the preface Professor Moorehead explains that the fieldwork upon which this report is based was undertaken by himself in 1891 when field assistant for Ohio under Dr. Frederick W. Putnam, then chief of Department M. of Anthropology of the Worlds Columbian Exposition, Chicago. "Professor Putnam expected to write the report of these explorations, but failed to do so; and Dr. Dorsey made some preparation toward publication." After twenty-nine years, through the courtesy of the trustees of the Museum, Professor Moorehead has himself done this.

The Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology of Harvard University has issued an interesting publication, on the "Indian Tribes of Eastern Peru." William C. Farabee is the author.

The July to September issues of *The Wisconsin Conservationist* contains, among other articles, some on "Groups of Indian Mounds," "Indian Names of the Madison Lakes," "Mounds of Sauk County," "The Earthmaker" and "Winnebago Legends."

The first issue of *The Wisconsin Magazine*, which is soon to make its appearance, will offer, among numerous other articles of exceptional interest, one on "Wisconsin Indian Earthworks." This will be illustrated by a number of cuts. This magazine is being published at Madison by Mr. Hardy Steeholm, a former member of the faculty of the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin.

The Bureau of American Ethnology has recently issued several new bulletins of interest to anthropologists. "Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors," by John R. Swanton; "Northern Ute Music," by Frances Densmore, and "Archeological Investigations," (cave explorations, etc.), by Gerard Fowke.

The Second Biennial Report of the State Historian of the State of Wyoming, 1921-23, contains a report on the numerous additions of Indian material to the state museum. Among the papers printed in this is a collection of "Legends of Wyoming Indians," by Mrs. M. B. Nash, who spent several years among them as a missionary.

The Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly, October, 1922, contains an illustrated report covering 161 pages, by Dr. William C. Mills on the "Exploration of the Mound City Group," of Ross county, Ohio. The results of this investigation were rich in copper and other interesting aboriginal artifacts. This paper has also appeared in separate form.

To the Michigan History Magazine, Volume VI, 1922, George R. Fox, director of the Warren Foundation, at Three Oaks, has contributed a fine paper entitled "What About Michigan Archeology," in which he summarizes the results of archeological investiagtion in our sister state during the past fifty years, prints a list of the literature on Michigan archeology, and at the close of which he strongly urges the organization of a state archeological survey and of a state archeological society to continue this very important work.

"Julien Dubuque, His Life and Adventures," is the title of a pamphlet recently written by Richard Herrman, and issued by the Herrman Museum of Natural History, Dubuque.

"The Origin of the Cahokia Mounds," is the title of an illustrated bulletin issued by the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Dr. A. R. Crook being the author.

An article on "Aztalan Mound Park," by Charles E. Brown, appears in the November, 1922, issue of the Wisconsin Club Woman. It gives a brief history of the attempts of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and other state organizations to secure the preservation in a state park of the site of this famous Wisconsin Indian earthwork enclosure and its remaining outworks. This has been partly accomplished.

In January, 1922, the Wisconsin Archeological Society began the publication of a new series of bulletins. Members and organizations desiring to secure sets or to fill vacancies in their sets of any of the twenty volumes of the old series are requested to correspond with Secretary Brown. The number of copies of some issues is now very limited.

Publications of the Nebraska Historical Society, Volume XIX, Lincoln, edited by Albert Watkins, contains papers on "Incidents of the Indian Outbreak of 1864," by James Green; "The Omaha Indians Forty Years Ago," by Jacob Vore, Agent; "Clan Organization of the Winnebago," by Oliver Lamere, and "Some Indian Place Names in Nebraska," by M. A. Gilmore.

Year Book of the Public Museum, Milwaukee, 1921, contains papers on "Archeological Work of the Museum," by Alanson Skinner, and "Collecting Among the Blackfoot Indians," by S. A. Barrett, both interesting and well illustrated.

In the July-September issue of the American Anthropologist, papers of special interest are "Contributions to Hopi History," by J. Walter Fewkes, Frank Hamilton Cushing and Elsie C. Parsons; "The Medicine Wheel," by George Bird Grinnell, and "Medicine Songs of George Farmer," by Albert B. Reagan.

In The Oologist, June 1, 1922, Dr. N. W. Jipson, Chicago, has published a paper on "Bird Lore and Bird Songs of the North American Indian." Separates of this interesting paper can be obtained from the author.

"Prairie Smoke," a collection of the lore of the prairies, is a small but interesting pamphlet by Melvin R. Gilmore, Bismarck, North Dakota.

The Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, February, 1922, contains an article on "Wild Pumpkins," by John K. Small, which should interest ethno-botanists.

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Vol. 2 April 1923 No. 2
NEW SERIES

WAUKESHA COUNTY
SOUTHERN TOWNSHIPS

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee, Wis.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee.

During the months of July to October no meetings are held.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00 — Sustaining Members, $5.00

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All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, State Historical Museum, Madison, Wisconsin.

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Milwaukee Public Museum

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Published Quarterly by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 2 MADISON, WIS., April, 1923 No. 2
New Series

WAUKESHA COUNTY

SOUTHERN TOWNSHIPS

Charles E. Brown

A report on the archeological history of the eight northern townships of Waukesha county was published in the January, 1923, issue of The Wisconsin Archeologist. That and the present report on the archeological features of the eight southern townships of the county are based on investigations begun by Dr. Increase A. Lapham in 1836 and continued until 1875, and, since 1901, carried on under the direction of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

OTTAWA TOWNSHIP

In this township there are fifteen or more small pond-like lakes. The largest of these, School Section lake, is nearly three-fourths of a mile long and less than one-half mile wide. The Bark river flows across the northwest corner of the township. In this township no archeological researches have yet been undertaken. Several small camp sites are reported to exist on the banks of the Bark and a few flint implements have been collected on the shores of some of the small lakes. A trail ran from the south in a northeasterly direction across Sections 33, 27, 23, and 13, and into Genesee township.

GENESEE TOWNSHIP

1. Genesee Lake Burial. There are in this township several small lakes, ponds and streams tributary to the Fox (Pishtaka) river. The township appears to have produced but few Indian artifacts, at least but few of these have found their way

into collections. In 1914, Mr. George Boundey reported to the Society that a large white flint spearpoint, in his possession had been found with an Indian burial disinterred at Genesee.

2. Rees Camp Site. In the fifties, or before, a few Indians are reported to have camped on the D. T. Rees farm, in the N½ of Section 16, at the source of a creek which flows southward to Genesee. This locality is about one mile north of Genesee Depot.

WAUKESHA TOWNSHIP

1. Waukesha Indian Village. Concerning the Potawatomi Indian village which was located at Waukesha (known as Prairieville in the early days of settlement) there is considerable miscellaneous information. "The large village was located where Carroll College now stands, and south of it was a brigade of huts (wigwams) about 12 feet in height and from 12 to 20 feet in diameter. They were made of poles, covered with bark or skins. This village was a permanent one until 1837. Some of the "bucks" were constantly making expeditions north as well as south, but the huts were put up from year to year as the first settlers found them, until late in 1837. Near this village, called Prairie Village, whence Waukesha took its first name, were some noted corn fields, the hills in which the maize was planted being plainly and unmistakably discernible yet. The reason for this is that the Indian method of corn-planting was far different from that in vogue among the palefaces.. They made large hills, from 3 to 5 feet across, and as near together as convenient, and in them planted the corn from year to year. This village extended for about a mile along the ridge."*

The name of the Indian village where Waukesha now stands was Tchee gas cou tak, burnt or fire land. Prairie country began here, and, according to the Potawatomie, it was much frequented by prairie fires. The springs at Waukesha were Tah kip nee peesh (takih nibish), spring water.

"A somewhat noted Pottawattamie chief, Leatherstrap, with a large number of his people were found by the first settlers living near the site of the village of Waukesha, where he afterwards died, and was buried with his two wives on the handsome grounds now owned by Morris D. Cutler (present

* West. Hist. Co., Hist. Waukesha Co., 377–81, 382–83.

Cutler Park).''* The local leader, not chief, according to M. D. Cutler, was ''Wau-tsha'' (or Wauk-tsha). He was tall and athletic, proud in his bearing, dignified and friendly. His clothing and ornaments were richly decorated skins, strings of beads and shells, and tufts of feathers. Wagosh is the Potawatomi name for fox. Wauk tsha and Leatherstrap were probably two names for the same person.

Extensive planting grounds were connected with the Waukesha Indian village. Lapham says: ''Much of the ground about Waukesha was, in 1836, covered with Indian corn hills, or remains of the recent culture of maize.''* On the campus of Carroll College a small plot of these corn hills is preserved.

"A trail from Pewaukee crossed the river at what is now Hadfield's quarry, then came down to where the White Rock spring is located. This spring, called by the white men and Indians the "Salt Lick", was a great place for game. After leaving it the trail came just north of Hickory Grove, then to where the Congregational church now stands, and a little south of Mineral Rock spring, then recrossed the river near Bethesda spring, going to the Industrial school, and so on to Mukwonago."*

The abundance of fine water undoubtedly greatly influenced the Indians in establishing their village and camps here. Some of the springs were regarded as sacred or as possessing healing virtues. In the grading of streets and erection of buildings in Waukesha Indian burials have been disturbed. On the Henry Bryant property, adjoining the Carroll College campus, two fragmentary skulls were unearthed in grading the land. The Waukesha village is said to have been capable of putting into the field 400 warriors. Dr. I. A. Lapham says: ''The town of Waukesha stands on a slightly undulating plain, surrounded by hills, forming a fine amphitheatre, which, in ancient times, was doubtless crowded, as it is now, with a numerous population.''*

Andrew J. Vieau, a brother of Solomon Juneau, the Milwaukee trader, was the first to open a trading post at Waukesha. In 1837 he sold his stock to Juneau. He supplied the local Indians with cloth, jewelry, axes and hoes, knives, guns and powder and other articles which they required. Juneau's cabin is said to have been located where St. Josephs Catholic church now stands.*

* Snyder & Van Vechten, Atlas of Wis., 245.
* Antiq. Wis., 27.
* Hist. Wauk. Co., 468, 496.

In 1837 the Waukesha Indians began to remove to their new reservation in Kansas. All were gone by the autumn of the year 1838.

Dr. Lapham visited the Indian earthworks at Waukesha, on May 17, 1850. In his manuscript notes he says: "Walked out this morning with Mr. Barstow to view the ancient works on the hills bordering the prairie. Found them occupying almost every prominent point on the east side of the river (did not go to the west side). Took their bearings from the steeple of the court house which stands near the "Turtle Mound," surveyed by me in 1836.

He mentions examining "a number of arrow heads", the collection of a Mr. Benjamin Eure, a colored man. One specimen, of "pure flint," he found "very beautiful." He was struck with its resemblance in outline to the turtle mounds.

Waukesha Mounds

2. Harding Mounds. East of the city limits of Waukesha, near the George Harding residence, Dr. Lapham found a group of three mounds, consisting of two panther mounds with a single linear mound between them. These mounds he illustrates in his Plate XVIII, but does not describe. They were located on top of and near the edge of a wooded bluff overlooking the Waukesha prairie. The heads of the two effigies were directed to the south.

3. Bird Hill Mounds. Dr. Lapham says of this mound group: "Plate XX represents a group of structures occupying the very high hill a little east of the town. It consists of two round, four oblong, one turtle, and one bird-shaped mound. Of the last an enlarged view is presented in Plate XXII. No. 1, with its dimensions. Its position is peculiar, on a steep hillside, with its head downwards. The general outline of the figure, and the shape of the head and beak, leave no doubt that a bird was intended to be represented; but whether an eagle, a hawk, or any particular bird, must be left entirely to conjecture." Lapham's survey of this fine group was made in May, 1850. The hill to which he or others gave the name of "Bird Hill" because of the presence of the large bird effigy is now occupied by the Resthaven sanitarium. His plat of this group shows that in 1850, the western point

Figure 1

of this hill was under cultivation, the remainder being covered with forest trees. In this cultivated field was the panther mound, which he reports as a turtle effigy. Its head was directed to the southeast. According to the scale of his plat its length was slightly less than 100 feet. In the woods behind (east of) this effigy were two round or conical and four oval mounds. The bird effigy was located south of these on the side of the hill. Its direction was to the southeast.

Dr. Walter L. Rankin of Carroll College reported to the Society in 1906 that a later name for Bird Hill was Hickory Grove. In that year only two small conical mounds of this once fine group of Indian earthworks remained.

A remnant of one, an oblong mound (?) remains on the hilltop east of the sanitarium, on the east side of Rosemary street. At the western base of Bird Hill are two springs, the water of which is now being bottled in adjoining bottling works. On the top of the hill some of the numerous hickory trees from which it took one of its former names, remain. A few Indian stone implements have been found on the hill and near the springs at its base in years past.

4. Silurian Spring Effigy. Lapham located a solitary turtle effigy on or near the grounds of the Silurian Spring Co., a distance of three city blocks south of Resthaven. He gives no description of it.

5. Court House Mounds. Another group of mounds was located at the junction of present Main street and East avenue, where the Waukesha court house and St. Josephs Catholic church are located. All of the mounds appear to have been on the west side of East avenue, and two of them in Main street.

Lapham says of these mounds: "Plate XIX represents a group of works surveyed in 1836, with the assistance of Mr. Wm. T. Culley. At that time the log-house near these mounds was the only evidence of civilization in the place; and the works were uninjured by the white man, except that the large mound (conical) was made use of for a root-house, or potato-hole. The turtle-mound was then a conspicuous object; and such was its resemblance to that animal, that it was pronounced a good representation by all who saw it. The mere outline of the ground plan, as represented in the plate, fails to convey an adequate idea of its resemblance.

"On this mound was, at that time, a recent grave, protected by pickets driven on opposite sides, so as to cross at the top, as represented on the plate. The Indians had but recently left the place, and the trail leading from the river to their wigwams ran directly over two of the mounds. This turtle was then a very fine specimen of the art of mound-building, with its graceful curves, the feet projecting back and forward, and the tail, with its gradual slope, so acutely pointed that it was impossible to ascertain precisely where it terminated. The body was fifty-six feet in length, and the tail two hundred and fifty; the height six feet.

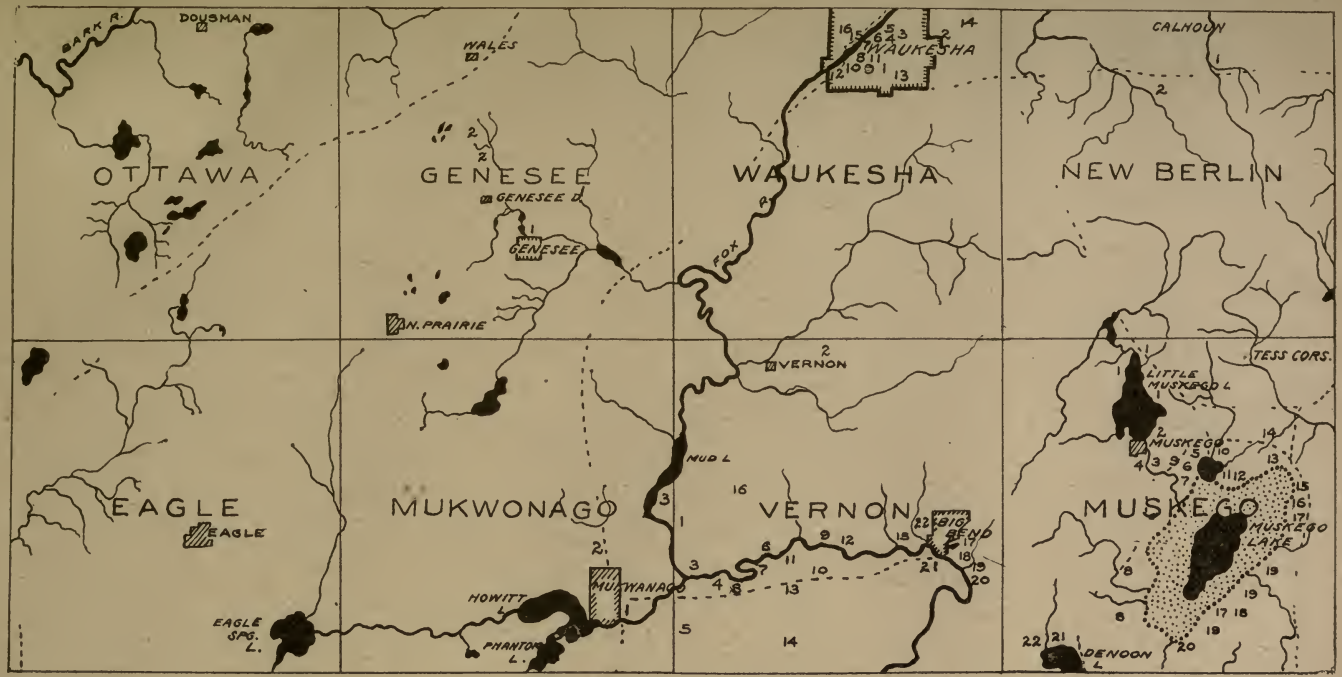
"The ground occupied by this group of works is now (1850) covered with buildings. A dwelling-house (Conover) stands upon the body of the turtle, and a Catholic church is built upon the tail."

This turtle effigy has the distinction of being the first effigy mound to be described from Wisconsin, Dr. Lapham having printed a description of it in the Milwaukee Advertiser, in 1836.

His plat of this interesting group shows a quadruped effigy and a tapering linear mound situated opposite each other at its northern end. A short distance south of these were a short straight linear and a small conical mound, also nearly opposite each other. Several hundred feet south of these was the large conical mound located on the west side of the extremity of the tail of the large turtle effigy. About 100 feet west of the middle of the tail of the turtle was another short straight linear mound.

He gives the following dimensions of the mounds of this group:

Mammal effigy—Length about 50 feet.
Tapering linear—Length 100 feet.
Linear—Length 60 feet.



Map of Waukesha County
Southern Townships

Small conical—Diameter about 20 feet.

Large conical—Diameter 60, height 6 feet.

Linear—Length 66, width 20, height 3 feet.

Turtle—Length 250 feet; distance across body at front limbs, 68, at rear 66 feet.

These mounds were on elevated land at a distance of about one city block south of the Fox river bank.

An examination of gardens and vacant lots along White Rock avenue, between this site and the location of the White Rock spring, a distance of at least a half mile to the northeast, disclosed but little evidence of early Indian camp sites, although such evidences must once have existed. Several grooved stone axes and celts and a number of flint implements have been collected here during the improvement of this section of the city.

6. South Street Mounds. Lapham shows two conical mounds to have been located a short distance west of Broadway, between South street and Wisconsin avenue. Dr. Walter L. Rankin, in 1906, reported their location to have been "near Maynard's livery and the Y. M. C. A. building."

7. Church Street Mound. A solitary conical mound was located, according to Lapham, at a distance of about two city blocks west of the South street mounds. Dr. Rankin places this location near the southeast corner of Church and South streets.

8. Cutler Mounds. A line of ten conical mounds extended across present Cutler Park from near its northeast to its southwest corner and on to the adjoining property. Two of the mounds in this group [they were on the Cutler property] were excavated by Dr. Lapham: "The mound marked *a* on the map (Plate XVIII) was selected for examination; much of the earth having been removed by the town authorities, so as materially to lessen the labor. At about two feet above the original surface of the ground, the top of a circular wall or pile of stone, about nine feet in diameter, was discovered. It was composed of loose fragments of white limestone, which exhibited evidence of long contact with the earth, by their decayed and softened exterior. The wall was interrupted on the west side. (See Section, Plate XVIII.)

"We commenced the exploration by opening a trench three feet wide, beginning on the east side of the original mound, deep enough to reach through the black and mottled earth of which the mound was composed, and to the surface of the yellowish clay subsoil. Continuing this trench towards the center, we passed the loose stone wall, and found the black earth suddenly extending down about two feet below the natural surface of the ground, and reaching the gravel below the yellow clay. Upon this gravel, two feet below the original surface, directly under the center of the mound, and surrounded by the circular heap of stone, was found a human skeleton, lying on its back, with the head towards the west. Stone had also been placed at the sides and over the body, forming a rude sort of coffin. The bones were very much decayed and only fragments could be obtained. The plates of the skull were too far gone to be restored.

"In the left hand was a pipe of baked clay or pottery, ornamented with holes around the bowl, and also a quantity of red paint. In the right hand was a smaller pipe, cut from a soft kind of stone. They were both very small, and appear to have been articles of fancy rather than use. At the head were found many fragments of pottery which had been crushed by the weight of the earth; these fragments were originally portions of two vessels, which had the form represented in Fig. 8. (Vase shaped with straight neck.) They are of the same coarse and rude materials as the fragments so frequently found on and near the surface in many localities throughout the state. The earth immediately over the skeleton was hard and black, indicating the action of fire, though no other evidence of this was discovered. Fragments of fresh water shells (of the genus *Unio*) were found with the fragments of pottery. No wood was found, nor were any vacant places found where it might have decayed.

"Another mound was opened a short distance west of the first, by sinking a shaft in the center five feet in diameter. We soon reached burned clay of a yellow or reddish-yellow color, with stones almost calcined into quicklime by the intensity of the heat. Much charcoal was obtained, showing still the original pores and concentric circles of the wood, which appeared to be oak. The bones of a portion of the leg of a human being was found; but the remainder of the skeleton had evidently been consumed at the time of the interment. There had been no excavation below the natural surface of the ground in this case.

"The materials composing these mounds were taken from the surface, so that no perceptible excavations were left in their vicinity; and the whole body of the tumulus consists of black mould, with occasional spots of yellowish clay. The difference between the artificial and natural soil was quite apparent.

"In one of the vases at the head of the skeleton were the remains of a shell, apparently the *Unio siliquoides*, a very common species in the rivers and lakes of Wisconsin. These shells are often used as spoons. and this vase probably contained a supply of food for the departed while on the journey to the spirit-land."

Three conical mounds are permanently preserved in Cutler park. The largest of these is 70 feet in diameter at its base and 9 feet high at its middle. Within 14 feet of it is a second mound, 35 feet in diameter and 3½ feet high. A third mound is on the opposite side of the large mound, and 34 feet from it is a mound 14 feet in diameter, and of about the same elevation as the last. These mounds were dedicated to the public at a meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society held at Carroll College, on May 26, 1906. A descriptive tablet was erected on the largest mound by the Waukesha Women's Club, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, president of the club, delivering the unveiling address. An account of this meeting is given in the Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 6, No. 1, October, 1906. A neat iron fence now encloses the largest mound.

9. Carroll College Group. Dr. Lapham figures and briefly describes this group of mounds: "The very fine group, half a mile south of the town (Plate XXI), fortunately is upon the grounds of Carroll College; and we may, therefore, hope it will be forever preserved as a record of the past. The mounds form a *quasi* enclosure, and hence, like many other groups of works, have been, by casual observers, called a fort. If we were not well acquainted with works of defence in Ohio and elsewhere, which show that the mound-builders were considerably advanced in military arts, we might suppose this was intended for a rude fortification; but we can only regard it as an accidental arrangement, and not designed for any such purpose."

His plat of this group shows a total of twelve mounds surrounding the then, in 1850, single college building, with a trail crossing the campus and passing through the group from the southwest to the northeast. Of the twelve mounds one was a bird effigy, three were panther-type effigies and one a turtle effigy. There were also four straight linear or embankment shaped mounds and two conical mounds. In 1906, Dr. Rankin reported to the Society that: "Six of these are gone [the turtle, one panther, the bird, two linear and one conical mound] but not through any fault of the college authorities. They were all outside our college lot; two of them immediately south, probably on the line of College Avenue, two of them further south on the site of residences, one northeast and one

west of our grounds." One effigy mound was in that year partly destroyed "to make way for the Elizabeth Voorhees dormitory, but the tail is left. We excavated the body . . . . with striking results. Two skeletons were found, one apparently of a female near the center of the body and the other, with larger bones, about at the head."* No implements accompanied these remains which were preserved in the College museum.

There are on the College campus today five mounds—two linear mounds in front of the main building, the remnant of the mound partly destroyed in the erection of the girl's dormitory, a linear mound a short distance from Rankin hall, between the edge of a tennis court and the W. College avenue walk, and a panther effigy at the western end of the campus whose head is missing. This head was destroyed because it extended into Center street. The plot of Indian corn hills located at the northern edge of the campus is no longer very definite.

10. Main Street Mounds. Lapham figures a group of three mounds, a straight linear, a turtle effigy and a conical mound, as located in 1850 south of the Fox river, at about the present intersection of Main street and West avenue. He gives no description of it. These mounds were long ago destroyed.

11. Charles Street Mounds. Dr. Lapham also locates a rather scattered group of five conical mounds and a single straight linear mound immediately north of the Carroll College grounds. These Dr. Rankin reported as having been located between Charles and James streets. No trace of them remained in 1906.

12. Industrial School Mound. On the south side of the Fox river, on the playground park of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys there is what appears to be a single conical mound. This is located across the street from the dormitory buildings and at a distance of about 100 feet northwest of the corner of College avenue and state streets. Its presence does not appear to have been previously reported. This mound is about 40 feet in diameter and only about 1½ feet high at its middle. It is situated on level land and is not very conspicuous. Its distance from the river bank is about 200 feet.

Along the river shore between this location is the famous Bethesda spring and the Hauk Mineral spring. On Wisconsin

* 6 Wis. Archeo., No. 1, p. 13.

Carroll College Group
Waukesha
Plate 1

avenue beyond it the Potawatomi camped in early days. The Indian trail, which crossed the Fox river near the Bethesda spring, ran across the Industrial School grounds.

13. Hanford Mounds. These mounds were located on the east side of the road from Waukesha to Big Bend, on property owned by Mr. E. R. Bauer, of Milwaukee, in the SW¼ of the NW¼ of Section 11. This location was on October 28, 1905, when measurements of the mounds were taken by Charles E. Brown, J. M. Pratt and Howland Russell, at a distance of one-eighth mile south of the Waukesha city limits. Mr. Pratt, who lived here in his boyhood, stated that the farm was formerly known as the Hanford Nursery farm. Beginning near the road (East Division street) the mounds extended across the property in an irregular line, in an easterly direction. That nearest the road was a tapering linear mound 100 feet long, 18 feet wide at its rounded extremity and 3 feet high. Sixty feet southeast of it was a conical mound 30 feet in diameter and 1½ feet high at its middle. Nine feet east of it was a straight linear mound 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. Its elevation was from 3½ to 4 feet. Its direction was northeast and southwest. Twenty-five feet beyond this mound another conical mound had been obliterated. These mounds were in 1905 in a piece of pasture land sparsely wooded with oak trees. An Austrian pine, a hickory and a black cherry tree were growing on the eastern end of the straight linear mound. Near the house on this place, about one thousand feet east of the mounds, Mr. Pratt collected many flint implements when a boy.

14. Forest House Corn Field. There was, according to Dr. C. D. Stanhope, of Milwaukee, an Indian corn field near the Forest House station, the first railway station east of Waukesha. He visited it with his father in the year 1851 or 1852.

15. North Street Camp Sites. On the north side of the Fox river evidences of former Indian camp sites extend from the Locust street crossing in a southwesterly direction along the river bank for a distance of several city blocks to the fields in the rear of the Kenyon Takedown Houses Co. plant. The land slopes gradually upward from the marshy river bank to North street, which parallels the river. There are as yet but few dwellings on the south side of this street. Wherever the

land has been under cultivation scattered hearth stones, flint chips and fragments, occasional broken points and pebble hammerstones have been found. In the thirties and forties small numbers of Potawatomi occasionally camped here but the land was camped upon by Indians at a still earlier date.

16. North Ridge Camp Sites. From North street a diagonal road leading to Pewaukee rises to the crest of the high ridge which overlooks the river and affords a fine view of the City of Waukesha on the opposite shore. On the ridge crest in gardens and plowed fields evidences of former Indian camp sites similar to those found on the river bank below occur. These extend through Griffin's and Kimball's subdivisions, over a portion of the grounds of the Waukesha Moor Bath Co. and southward to the rear of the former Weber's brewery, at Whitney place. Here especially numbers of flint implements and some stone celts and grooved axes have been found in years past. Small numbers of Potawatomi occasionally camped on the crest of this ridge in the forties. There were then numerous muskrats in the river marsh and these and the fish which they caught were their principal articles of food.

At the southern end of Whitney place Barnard creek, which is fed by Siloam, White Rock and other springs, flows in a southerly direction into the Fox river. Two enlargements of this creek were formerly known as Webers and Barnards ponds.

The creek bed is now being filled in with rubbish in the course of city improvements. The road to Waukesha Beach (Delafield street) runs up the ridge at this place. On the opposite side of the little creek valley the ridge continues, overlooking the river. On its crest and on the river bank below the Potawatomi also formerly camped. On this ridge and on its slopes are many homes of citizens of Waukesha. The river, a fine stream, is in places from 150 to over 200 feet wide.

NEW BERLIN TOWNSHIP

This township has in its bounds only two small lakes or ponds (near its southern town line) and no large streams. Poplar creek and branches of Root river rise in this town.

1. Calhoun Mounds. Two small conical mounds, which Dr.

C. D. Stanhope remembered to have seen on the J. Elger property, south of Calhoun station, in the SE¼ of Section 3, had disappeared through cultivation of the land when visited by a party of members of the Society consisting of Dr. Stanhope, Mr. R. L. Porter, Mr. H. A. Crosby and Mr. C. E. Brown, on July 8, 1903.

2. Poplar Creek Camp Site. The presence of a camp of Menomini Indians in the early forties on the hillsides above the Poplar creek bottoms (east side of the creek) in Section 9, was reported to the members of the above mentioned party, by Mr. J. Elger, an old resident of Calhoun. This camp contained at times from 150 to 200 Indians. The use of the site was discontinued by them in the early fifties. There was a fine spring here and the surrounding woodlands abounded in game and the creek in fish. From a small gravel pit on the Frederick Stigler farm at this place (SW¼ of the NE¼ of Sec. 9) Mr. Elger and others disinterred Indian bones.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP

This township in its natural state is described as being "diversified by springs, brooks, marshes, prairie and burr oak openings. A chain of bluffs passes through its northern part."*

But little is known concerning its archeological history. Some stone celts, axes and flint implements have been collected from the shores of Beaver Dam lake, in its northwestern corner, and two slate pendants and flint points on the north shore of Eagle Spring lake, in its southeastern corner, and other stone implements on the banks of Scuppernong creek, which flows through the western half of the township from the northeast to the southwest. Here some camp sites are indicated by the usual debris.

MUKWONAGO TOWNSHIP

The Fox (Pishtaka) river flows along the eastern boundary of this township, an enlargement of the river in Sections 13 and 24 being known as Mud or Mukwonago lake. At the southeastern corner of this township Mukwonago creek connects Hewitt and Phantom lakes with the Fox. Spring lake is located near the northern boundary of the township.

* Hist. Wauk. Co.

1. Mukwonago Village. The village of "Mukwonago, previous to its settlement in 1836, was a large and populous Indian village. . . . of the tribe known as the Potawatomies, situated on Mukwonago Creek, not far from its junction with the Fox River, and near the border of an extensive forest. The inhabitants were generally peaceful and inoffensive. Their wigwams were substantially built. Their council house, a large building built of poles and covered with the bark of trees, in which the chiefs and principal men of the tribe held their annual councils, was, in 1836, standing on the north bank of Mukwonago Creek, at the south end of the village. The valley in which the village was located being very productive, they raised corn in great abundance. Col. Childs mentions the village as located here in 1820. The name of the village is derived from "mukwa," bear."

"The chief of this important Potawatomi village was Wau-be-keetschuk. He was blind, hence his name. Tauh-pauh-wihs was next in rank to him. The Milwaukee trader, Solomon Juneau states that the Mukwonago Potawatomi raised as many as 5,000 bushels of corn a year. Their principal articles of food were fish, wild rice, muskrats, rabbits, prairie fowls, roots, corn and wild fruits. On property formerly owned by H. H. Camp they had a race course where they raced their ponies. Andrew E. Elmore, an early settler (1836), opened a store and traded with them. Sewall Andrews and Henry H. Camp, early settlers who arrived at Mukwonago in May, 1836, presented two barrels of flour to the Indians for the privilege of erecting a cabin on their land. After 1837, when they were removed, the Indians returned sometimes to the number of one hundred."*

Mr. Rolland L. Porter found them camping along the Fox river in this vicinity as late as the years 1856-60. A trail from Mukwonago ran to the east of Spring lake in the northern part of the township.

The History of Waukesha county states that the Indian name for the Fox river below Mukwonago was Wauk tsha seepe and above it Tchee gas cou tak seepe or fire river. Several maps of Wisconsin Territory (1835–1839) show the location of an Indian village on "Mequanigo creek." One of these shows a trail leading southward to Big Foot's Potawatomi village on the shores of Lake Geneva.

2. Avery Cache. In the spring of the year 1909, Mr. Ben S. Avery, residing about one mile north of Mukwonago, plowed

* West. Hist. Co., Hist. of Wauk. Co., 756–57.

up a cache or hoard of forty leaf shaped flint blades. These were from 8½ to 2½ inches in length and from ¾ to 1¼ inches in width at their widest parts. This discovery was reported to the Society by Mr. R. L. Porter on June 2, 1909.

3. Mud Lake Mounds. Several small groups of mounds located on the east shore of Mud lake were first visited by members of the Archeological Section of the Wisconsin Natural History society, among whom were the Messrs. G. A. West, R. L. Porter, L. R. Whitney, O. L. Hollister and C. E. Brown, on October 20, 1901. These mounds Mr. Porter described and illustrated with a map, in The Wisconsin Archeologist of October, 1902 (v. 2, no. 1, p. 8–13).

These groups were located on both sides of the Mukwonago-Vernon town line, about two miles northeast of Mukwonago. The group furthest north consisted of three conical mounds. These were a short distance east of the Wisconsin Central R. R. track, and the lake shore. Their diameters were 17, 24 and 15 feet. The highest was 2½ feet high. At a distance of 500 feet south of these was a second group of four conical mounds. These were on the top and near the edge of a high wooded ridge. These mounds were 20, 22, 24 and 25 feet in diameter. They were from 3 to 4 feet high. All had been disturbed by relic hunters and human bones and charcoal found in one of them. These groups were located on property belonging to Isaac Blood (SE¼ Sec. 13).

A third group was located on the farm of August Hartwick (NE¼, Sec. 24), in a cultivated field. It consisted of five mounds, four of them being in a line, and the fifth at a distance of 366 feet west of the last of the line. They were from 25 to 50 feet in diameter, and the highest about 4 feet high. On the H. F. Adams place, adjoining this land on the east, there were five conical mounds located in a tract of woodland. Three of these were close together at the northern end of the property, and the other two some distance south of these. Four of these earthworks were 17, 20, 20 and 25 feet in diameter, and the last, an oval mound, measured 14x20 feet. These mounds were from 2 to 3 feet high. All had been explored, bone re-burials being found in all. Two grooved stone axes were obtained from one.

A series of fireplaces on the Hartwick property were surrounded by a double circle of boulders. In the central de-

pression of each was a quantity of ashes, charcoal and burned earth. From one of these fireplaces Mr. Porter obtained a catlinite pipe, a grooved stone axe, a flint spear point and a quantity of broken pottery.

Two other groups of mounds located by Mr. Porter are in Vernon Township.

The State Land Office map (1836) gives the name of Mud or Mukwonago lake as Mick quan e co ick.

Indications of a former village site were found in the cultivated fields on the shore of Mud lake. Here some flint points, stone celts, potsherds polishing stones, whetstones and a grooved stone axe have been collected. Some of these specimens were in Mr. Porter's collection. Small numbers of Potawatomi formerly camped in this locality.

VERNON TOWNSHIP

The Fox (Pishtaka) river flows along the western boundary and through the lower part of this township. A number of creeks flow into it at different points along its course. The growth of maple trees along the banks of the river was formerly heavy.

1. Mud Lake Mounds. These were described by Mr. R. L. Porter in an early issue of The Wisconsin Archeologist (v. 2, No. 1). They were located on property belonging to Mr. W. Spence, a short distance east of the Fox river, near the center of the NE¼ of Section 19. There is one group of three conical mounds, the mounds being 16, 17 and 18 feet in diameter and about 3 feet high at the middle. A fourth mile south of these, near the river bank, there was another group of three conical and an oval mound. The three conicals were 25, 25 and 50 feet in diameter. The oval mound had diameters of 40 and 50 feet. A large tree grew on one of these mounds.

The State Land map (1836) locates an Indian village on the west line of Section 31, south of the mounds.

2. Welsh Mounds. The presence of two conical mounds on the F. W. Welsh farm in the W½ of the NE¼ of Section 4, near the north line of the township, was reported to Mr. R. L. Porter by the owner, on September 14, 1905. This locality is about one-half mile east of Vernon.

3. Schuster Group. This group of mounds was located by Mr. Porter in October, 1906. At that time he visited the Schuster farm on the north bank of the Fox river (N½ of Sec. 30) and took measurements of the four mounds located there. These consisted of three conical and a linear mound. The three conicals were 20, 25 and 26 feet in diameter and 2 feet high, and the linear mound 200 feet in length, 18 feet wide and 2 feet high. The Milk river enters the farm near this place.

4. Brock Effigies. Two effigy mounds located on the G. Brach (Brock) place, in the NE¼ of Section 30, were located by a field party of members of the Archeological Section of the Wisconsin Natural History society, on September 30, 1901. In this party were Dr. C. D. Stanhope, O. L. Hollister, R. L. Porter, L. R. Whitney, C. E. Brown, W. J. Bennetts and others. These mounds were on a strip of woodland extending into the Fox river marsh. They were panther effigies but one lacked the long tail common to this type of earthworks. The mounds are almost in line with each other and were separated by a distance of 81 feet. One was 140 feet long and 2¾ feet high, the other 45 feet long and 2⅔ feet high. This last mound had been excavated but without results.

5. Smith Cornfield. In 1904, Mr. R. L. Porter reported to the Wisconsin Archeological society on the existence of a plot of Indian corn hills on the Edward C. Smith farm, in the W½ of Section 31. The hills were still quite plain and were numerous. No information concerning the Indian authors of this planting ground were then obtainable. This locality is three-fourths of a mile southeast of Mukwonago creek.

6. Hart Village Site. Mr. O. L. Hollister reported to the Society in 1904 on indications of a former Indian village site on the Frank Hart farm, on the north bank of the Fox river, in the NW¼ of the SE¼ of Section 20. On this property flint rejectage, hearth stones, potsherds, bits of decomposed clam shell valves, animal bones and other debris of an aboriginal village were to be seen. Numerous flint implements and some stone axes and celts have been collected here in past years.

7. Hollister Enclosure and Mounds. These were located on September 30, 1901, by the field party already referred to. Mr. W. J. Bennetts, a member, furnished the following brief

description of it at a meeting of the Section held on October 17, 1901. "This horseshoe shaped earthwork is situated close to the river bank at the point of an abrupt bend and just inside the edge of a level, open grove of oaks. It forms 290° or rather more than three-fourths of a complete circle 125 feet in diameter, the open side being about 50 feet from the water's edge. The bank of earth itself is one foot high and averages 11 feet wide. Although there are many trees, some 7 feet in circumference, within the enclosure there are no trees growing on the earthwork itself."

"In the same grove, and less than one-fourth mile distant, are two oblong mounds in line and separated by a distance of 30 feet. One is 80 feet long and 23 feet wide, the other 42 feet long and 20 feet wide. The latter was excavated some years ago and the skeleton of a boy found therein, in a good state of preservation."

The enclosure is in the NE¼ of Section 29, and the two oblong mounds in the SE¼ of Section 20, both on land owned by A. N. Hollister. Both are on the south side of the Fox, near the so-called "Horseshoe" bend.

Mr. O. L. Hollister, of Milwaukee, has in his collection a grooved stone axe and several stone celts collected on the Hollister farm. A fine copper spud was obtained near the spring located across the road from the Hollister farm house. No evidence of a camp site has been found on this farm.

8. Oberne Mounds. Two oblong mounds were located by the field party on the Henry Oberne property, on the south side of the Fox River, in the NW¼ of Section 29. These are about half a mile from the enclosure. "One of these has been partly removed as it encroached upon the abandoned right-of-way of the projected Beloit & Southwestern R. R. The remaining mound is 57 feet long, 34 feet wide and 3 feet high. The mounds are about 120 feet from the river." W. J. Bennetts.

These mounds are located by Lapham on Plate XV, of The Antiquities of Wisconsin.

9. Lartz Camp Site. In 1904, Mr. O. L. Hollister reported to the Society on indications of a former native camp and workshop site on the I. Lartz place, on the north bank of the Fox river, in the SE¼ of Section 21.

This site is diagonally across the river from the Dewey mound group. Mr. Hollister has collected a grooved axe, a

small stone spud, and flint arrow and spearpoints from this site. Mr. Lartz also collected here many implements, which he sold to the veteran collector, F. S. Perkins, of Burlington.

10. Dewey Mounds. This group of Indian earthworks, the finest in Vernon Township, was surveyed by Dr. Lapham, in 1850. He describes it in The Antiquities of Wisconsin* and figures it in his Plates XIV, XV and XVI. The principal part of it is shown in Plate XVI. The group is also figured by Mr. George A. West in his monograph, "The Indian Authorship of Wisconsin Antiquities," published by the Society, in December, 1907.* Mr. West's figure is based on notes taken by members of the Society, on November 8, 1906, and which correct some errors made in the earlier Lapham plat.

This fine mound group, which has been visited by many interested persons in recent years, was located on property owned for many years by E. I. Dewey, a short distance south of the Pishtaka or Fox river, in the NE¼ of Sec. 28. The Milwaukee Electric Railway line passes by it, the station known as Pishtaka being near it. It consisted originally of three conical, thirty-three linear and oval and ten effigy mounds. Eleven of the short linears were located at a little distance from the balance of the group. (See Lapham's Plate XIV) and might be considered as a separate group. These latter and some other mounds located by Lapham are not included in Mr. West's plate, all having been destroyed by the cultivation of the land upon which they were located long before the year 1906. The principal mounds were situated in a pasture adjoining the Dewey farmhouse. These are illustrated in Plate 2. Of the effigies in the Dewey pasture one was an unidentified quadruped. Directly in its rear were three bird effigies with outstretched wings, and in the rear of these six other effigies, three being turtle and three panther effigies. On the panther effigies one was peculiar in having the tip of its long tail curved upward and one had a small knob at the end of its tail. The third was of the very common form, having a long tapering tail ending in a point. Two of the linear mounds were of the long tapering type, the others of the common straight parallel-sided form.

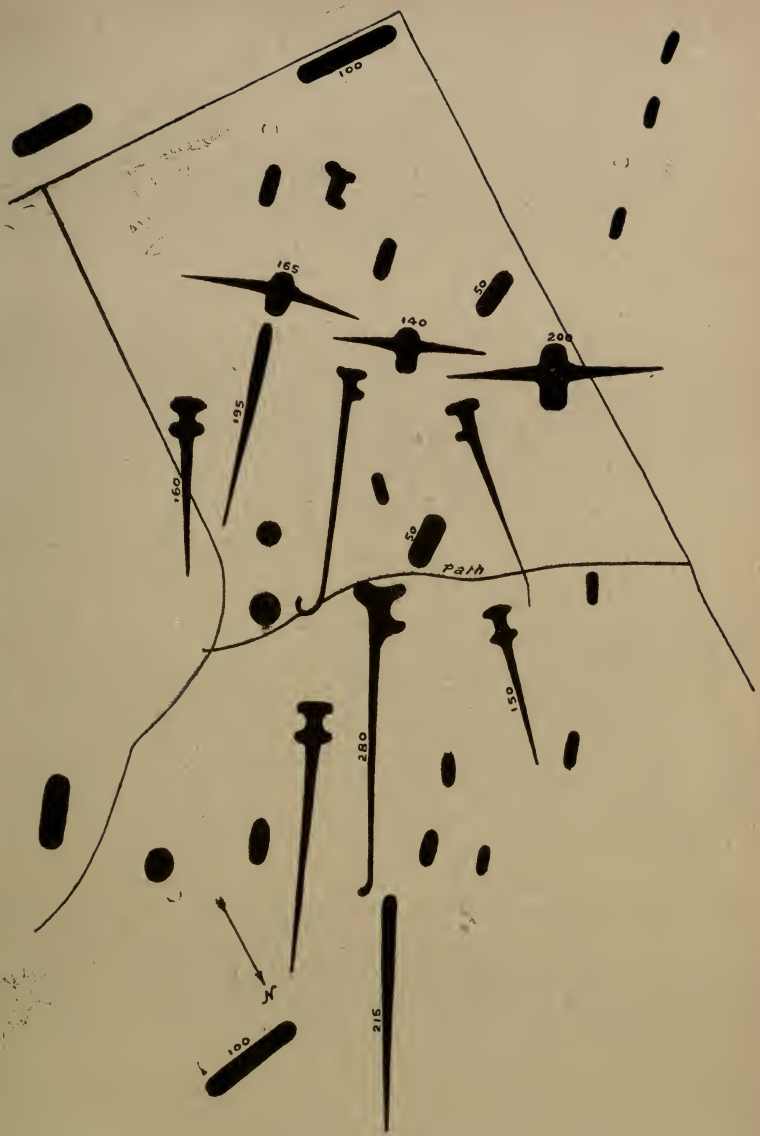
Dr. Lapham refers to the Dewey mounds as being located at "Crawfordsville" and states that "it was once proposed to

* Wis. Archeo., V. 6, No. 4.

build a village or city'' here to be called by that name. He says: ''This is the place mentioned by R. C. Taylor (Sillimans Amer. Journal of Science and Art, 1st series, XXXIV.95) as stated in the western papers to contain a group of mounds resembling lizards, alligators, and flying dragons. I have endeavored to represent these monsters as they appear upon careful survey and plotting.'' They occupy ground sloping gently towards the river at the north and northwest, their heads pointing up hill, and their general course southwesterly. The winged mounds or dragons (three in number) appear to lead the flight or march of the other animals, and to be heralded by a host of simple oblong figures, extending nearly half a mile in the same direction. An enlarged view of one of the winged mounds is shown in Plate XVII, No. 1; and the group of oblong mounds, forming the ''advance guard,'' is shown on Plate XIV, No. 2. The main figure in the general group is shown on an enlarged scale (Plate XVII, No. 2), and is two hundred and eighty-six feet in length. This and the one immediately preceding it are good representatives of the kind called lizards (now panthers); while the two exterior figures, having four projections or feet, are always called turtles by the most casual observer. These are from two to six feet in height.

"A little north of the mounds represented on Plate XVI is a very large one, ten feet in perpendicular height, and eighty feet in diameter at the base. Its situation is such as to command a view of the valley for two or three miles both above and below. It had been opened prior to our visit, but without important results. It has an appendage of a slight ridge of earth, sixty feet long, extending from its base in a northeasterly direction. Immediately north of it is an excavation from one to two feet in depth. The earth taken from this excavation, however, would make but a small part of the large mound. South of these the ground continues to rise to a high ridge, occupied by the roads, as shown on the map, Plate XV."

This was evidently a mound of the type classed as a club-shaped linear. Lapham also shows in his Plate XV a straight linear and oval mounds (?) situated a short distance east of the main group. In concluding his description of the Dewey mounds he says: ''As seen in the plate, many of these mounds are in a grove of timber, and have not been disturbed by cultivation. It is much to be hoped that the good taste of the



Dewey Group
Vernon Township
Plate 2

present intelligent proprietor will induce him to preserve them from destruction. This locality was doubtless one of much importance to the original inhabitants. It is protected on three sides by the marshy grounds along the margin of the river; and on the heights in the rear are several mounds, indicating that outposts may have been guarded, so as to give warning of the first approach of an enemy."

Mr. Dewey endeavored to protect, as well as he was able, the mounds remaining in the pasture. However, in 1906, one of the bird effigies had been dug into at the center of its body, between the wings. No information of the results of this exploration was obtainable. For years the Wisconsin Archeological Society has strongly advocated the preservation of the remaining mounds of this group in a public park. Others have labored to the same end. Quite recently the Dewey farm has passed into other hands and the hope of saving any of these mounds, is at this time, very doubtful.

Rev. S. D. Peet mentions that an Indian trail leading to the Muskego lake region, crossed the Fox river near the Dewey mounds. Lapham shows it as passing in a general east and west direction through the middle of the group.

11. Marshall Camp Site. In 1921 Mr. O. L. Hollister "found evidences of an Indian camp site about half a mile west of the Dewey mounds on land of H. F. Sargent, now owned by Max Marshall, in the SW¼ of Section 21. This site is perhaps 200 yards east of the two mounds on the old Hollister farm. Some of this 37 acres was plowed and it was on the west edge of the plowing that we found numerous fireplace stones, a fair quantity of flint chips, two or three poor arrow points and a few potsherds. Evidently the plow just hit the edge of the site. No doubt additional evidence will be uncovered if they ever plow farther west toward the two mounds." Reported May 1, 1923.

12. Abels Village Site. On the Frank Abels farm, on the north side of the Fox River (SW¼ of Sec. 22), Mr. O. L. Hollister found evidences of a former Indian village site, consisting of numerous flint chips, rejects, arrow points, hearth stones, potsherds, and hammer stones, and several rude stone hoe blades. This location is just east of the north and south road which here crosses the Fox. This information was re-

ported by him to the Wisconsin Archeological Society, May 1, 1923.

13. Sargent Mounds. A group of five oval mounds was located on the H. F. Sargent farm (SW¼ Sec. 28). These, Mr. O. L. Hollister reported to the writer, were in 1908, almost obliterated by frequent plowing of the land. They were located, Mr. Sargent estimated, "thirty rods or more east of his barns, and about 10 rods north of the road." This location is southwest of the Dewey group.

14. Davis Mounds. Situated at the top of a wooded ridge on the Mark L. Davis farm there is a single conical or round mound and three oblong mounds. These are in the W½ of Section 33, and are quite remote from the river. They lie half a mile east of Dodges Corners. Two of the linear mounds are each 100 feet and the third is 53 feet in length. The conical mound has a diameter of 30 feet.

About a quarter of a mile distant from these mounds, on the end of another ridge, at one time well wooded but now destitute of trees, is what is probably the longest mound in this part of the county. It is a tapering club-shaped earthwork 353 feet long, 21 feet wide and 2 feet high at the largest end and about 8 feet wide at the other end." W. J. Bennetts, Field Party, September 30, 1901.

15. McBean Mounds. This group of five conical mounds is located on the McBean farm in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 15, at a distance of nearly a mile north of the Fox river. The mounds are in a piece of woodland at a distance of nearly 400 feet north of the road to Chamberlin. Just west of the mounds is a creek, this stream flowing south to the Fox river. The five mounds are separated from each other by distances of from 34 to 74 feet. They are from 20 to 27 feet in diameter and the highest is only 2½ feet high at its middle.

All of these mounds have been dug into at some time in the past by relic hunters and several have been badly mutilated. Near the mounds are a number of circular depressions which probably mark the locations of former provision caches. They are now about 4 feet in diameter and from 6 to 8 inches deep, being filled with earth. Several were later excavated and found to have been originally about 5 to 5½ feet deep. In a field on the south side of the road is a former Indian camp

and workshop site. Here many flint and other implements have been collected by Mr. O. L. Hollister. Mr. J. M. W. Pratt, of Milwaukee reported the existence of these mounds to the Society, November 11, 1909. They were platted by C. E. Brown and O. L. Hollister, October 16, 1910.

16. Austin Grave. On the Hiram Austin farm (Sec. 17) over two miles southwest of Vernon P. O. there was in 1846, the grave of an Indian woman. This was marked at its head "by a gaily painted post." This grave remained until 1880, when the bones of its occupant were disturbed by the plow.* Some glass beads were afterwards found here.

Big Bend

17. Big Bend Group No. 1. At the village of Big Bend, located near the eastern boundary of Vernon township, the Fox river flowing through the township from west to east makes a turn and changes the direction of its flow to the southwest. Here there formerly were two very imposing groups of mounds and a number of smaller groups. One of these was located by Dr. Lapham in the year 1850, and the other in later years, in the eighties, by Rev. Stephen D. Peet. The group located by Peet was situated in the SW¼ of Section 24, a short distance east of the village of Big Bend.

On September 21, 1902, this group was first visited by a party of members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, consisting of Dr. Lewis Sherman, Dr. Charles D. Stanhope, Mr. H. A. Cresby, Mr. O. J. Habhegger, Mr. A. F. Laue, all of Milwaukee; Mr. Rolland L. Porter and Mr. Glen Camp, of Mukwonago, and the writer. At this time this group of mounds was located partly on property owned by the A. Putnam estate and partly on the adjoining Rose property. These farms have since changed ownership. A plat of the group was made at that time. This shows a group of eight earthworks consisting of six oval mounds, a panther effigy having the extremity of its long tail up-curved, and a curious fishhook shaped earthwork or partial enclosure.

Measurements taken of the mounds were as follows:

1. Oval mound 38x65 feet. Had been under cultivation for twenty years. Reported to have originally been about 3 feet high.

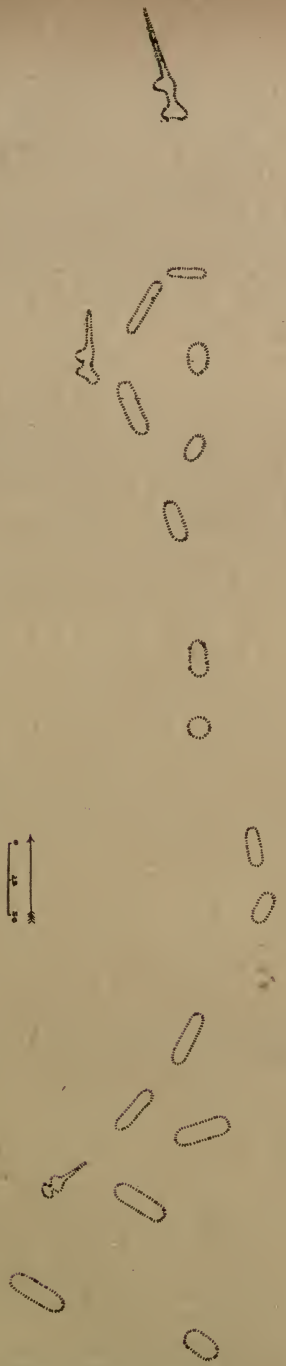
* West. Hist. Co., Hist. of Wauk. Co., 991.

2. Oval mound 27x60 feet, 4 feet high at its middle. Excavated by relic hunters but without noteworthy results.
3. Oval mound 25x65 feet, 3½ feet high at its middle. Growing on it are a white and a black oak and a maple tree, these having diameters of 2, 2⅓ and 2⅙ feet.
4. Oval mound 20x80 feet, 3 feet high at middle.
5. Panther effigy. Length 411 feet, width across head and fore limb 44 feet, across body 23 to 24 feet, curve at extremity of tail 12 feet in diameter, mound 3½ feet high at center of body. A black oak 2 feet in diameter grew on the rear limb.
6. Oval mound 24x42 feet. Under cultivation in a corn field.
7. Oval mound 22x52 feet, 3½ feet high at its middle.
8. Fishhook shaped earthwork. Total length 664 feet, width 15 to 25 feet, elevation 1½ to 2½ feet.

Dr. Peet describes this group of mounds and the succeeding group on pages 199 to 205 of his book, Prehistoric America, II, (1898), and figures both in his figures 137 and 138. His description is rather fanciful and his figures not complete as to the number of mounds in this group. A group of caches which he shows near the head of the panther effigy could not be located in 1902. He failed to note the fishhook shaped embankment and missed three of the oval mounds.

This interesting mound group is probably now largely or wholly destroyed. It was situated on a tongue of elevated land (See Laphams Plate XV), once covered with a forest. To the west of this land a creek fed by a number of springs and flowing southward into the Fox river, in 1850, separated it from the then small settlement of Big Bend. On the south and east of it low and marshy land lay between it and the Fox river. In this marshy land wild rice formerly grew and in the marsh to the east of the site Peet located the remains of a former beaver dam. Surrounded on three sides by marsh and water this was an ideal site for an aboriginal village.

18. Big Bend Group No. 2. Nearly half a mile southeast of the foregoing group and across the marsh from it was the most important group of the Big Bend region. It is figured by Lapham in his Plate XV. His description of it is very brief. The mounds were strung out for a distance of over half a mile on both sides of the Fox river road leading southward from Big Bend. According to Lapham's map there were in this group a total of 28 mounds, 14 of which were linear in



Big Bend Group No. 2
Plate 3

form, one an effigy and the remainder conical or round mounds. These are shown as located chiefly in the NE¼ of Section 25, a few, at the southern end of the line, being situated in the southeast and southwest quarters of the same section.

Rev. Peet in his Fig. 138 shows two panther effigies at the northern end of the group (which Lapham failed to locate), nineteen straight linear mounds, and ten bird effigies with curved wings, at the southern end of the group. He shows the group to have been located on wooded land, with a marsh to the east of it, the Fox river bounding it on the west and creeks flowing into the river to the north and south of it. His figure does not include the mounds south of the creek.

In Plate 3 there is shown a plat of this group made by Mr. Howland Russel, the former well-known Milwaukee architect, and submitted to the Society in 1913. Some of the mounds at the south end of the group had then disappeared. This plat is based on a careful survey and may be accepted as correct as far as it extends. It corresponds with Peet's figure as to the location of the two panther effigies at the northern end of the group but shows a turtle effigy at the southern end, which Peet did not find. Russell found sixteen linear and oval mounds.

19. Nicolai Mounds. The mounds which Lapham locates south of the creek which flows into the Fox river south of the foregoing group, may be considered as a separate group. Measurements of these and notes were taken for the Wisconsin Archeological Society, in 1902. They were situated on property then belonging to H. E. Nicolai (N½, SW¼ Sec. 25). These consisted of:

1. Conical mound. 100 feet in diameter, 10 feet high.
2. Oval mound. On the Fox river bank, partly washed away. Length 40 feet, present width 18 feet. The river is about 75 feet wide at this point.
3. Conical mound. Forty feet in diameter, 2½ feet high. Location is 54 feet west of No. 2, 75 feet south of the river.
4. Conical mound. Probably formerly 50 feet in diameter. Sixty feet east of No. 3 and 60 feet from the river bank.
5. Conical mound. Diameter 25 feet. Sixty feet west of No. 4 and 90 feet from the river bank.
6. Conical mound. Diameter 60 feet, height 5 feet. In cultivated field, 30 feet southwest of No. 5 and about 115 feet from the river bank.

7. Linear mound. One hundred feet in length, 20 feet wide and 3 feet high. In cultivated field.
8. Conical mound. Diameter 50 feet.
9. Linear mound. Length 150 feet, width 20 feet. Is located at the corner of the section.

Conical mound No. 1 was excavated in July, 1902, by Mr. Lafayette Ellarson. In it he found a burial chamber constructed of cobblestones, and in this chamber, a little to the north of the center of the mound, the bones of a skeleton, the skull being placed between the leg bones. With these remains were found two very interesting stone pipes, which Mr. George A. West has described and figured in his monograph, The Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin, and which are included in the fine collection of Indian pipes presented by him to the Milwaukee Public Museum.*

One of these is a curved base monitor pipe with a spool shaped bowl. It is made of a black slaty rock. Both the rim of the bowl and the stem-hole extremity of the base are ornamented with incised decorations. The handled pipe is made of a fine-grained yellow sandstone, unpolished, its surface blackened by use and age. The body of this pipe is circular and has a large perforation through which the smoker's finger could be slipped. The tapering mouthpiece projects from one side of the top of the circle. The bowl, on top of the circle, is carved to represent a bird, "probably a fishhawk or crow."

20. Maney Effigy. On property formerly owned by T. Maney, south of the foregoing mounds (W½, SE¼ Sec. 25), there was in 1902, a turtle type mound but lacking the usual long tapering tail. It was situated in an orchard and at a distance of 150 feet east of the river road. Its total length, north and south, was 114 feet. The distance across the middle of the body was 50 and at the fore and hind limbs 76 feet. Lapham figures this mound in his Plate XVI. He mentions it on page 26 of The Antiquities of Wisconsin. One or two other examples of this type of mound have been located elsewhere in southern Wisconsin. Some other mounds formerly located on this property have been destroyed.

On this place the Potawatomi Indians camped in early days of the white settlement of this region, also occasionally in small numbers in later years. Several stone celts and grooved

* Wis. Archeo., Vol. 4, Nos. 3 and 4 pp. 122 and 126–127, Figs. 111 and 115.

Linear Mound
Big Bend Group No. 2
Plate 4

stone axes and a few stemmed flint points have been collected here in past years.

21. Other Big Bend Mounds. Lapham, on his map, Plate XV, shows two conical mounds to have been located a short distance north of the Fox river, in the southeast corner of the NE¼ of Section 26. About one-fourth mile north of these on more elevated land was a group of three mounds consisting of a turtle shaped mound, but lacking the usual long tapering tail and two straight linear mounds directly behind it.

At a distance of a half mile west of these mounds were two other linear mounds of the same character. These were in the NE¼ of the NW¼ of Section 26. Their location was a short distance south of the road leading from the Waukesha-Racine county line to Big Bend.

22. Peet Mounds. Rev. Stephen D. Peet located a group of four panther (?) and five conical or oval mounds about one-half mile northwest of Big Bend (NE¼ Sec. 23). These were on the east side of a creek flowing south to the Fox river. He gives no description of these earthworks which were probably on the John Paul farm.* The heads of the effigies are directed toward the southwest. These are in two parallel lines of two each with two of the oval mounds between the lines. Three other oval mounds were a short distance southeast of these mounds.*

MUSKEGO TOWNSHIP

The abundance of fish and game in the Muskego Lakes region, the dense thickets and heavy timber made it a favorite location for Indian camps and villages. Muskego lake is the largest lake in Waukesha county. Its length is given as four miles, its greatest width two miles and its circumference eleven miles. Its area in 1883 was 3,165 acres. Muskego creek, which flows into it at its western side, connects it with Little Muskego lake, which lies at a distance of one and one-half miles to the northwest of it. This small lake is one and one-half miles long and slightly over one mile wide. Muskego lake is drained at its southern end by a canal, formerly Muskego creek, which carries its waters into Wind lake, in Racine county. This canal has greatly reduced the former water area of the lake, broad

* 2 Preh. Am., Fig. 137.

marshes and lands now under cultivation occupying the former lake bed. Eight creeks flow into the lake. Denoon, a small lake, lies in the southwestern corner of the township, its southern portion extending into Racine county. On the State Land Office map (1836) the name of the lake is given as Musk ee guack. This name has been interpreted to mean "sunfish" and "the fishing place". The Indian name for Little Muskego is given as Puk woth sic, meaning "a high piece of ground, a hill," this probably referring to some of the higher lands on its shores. On the above mentioned map it is called Po wack sin u ache. Its significance has not been explained. Denoon lake is called Mo nish na pish. Indian camp and village sites were at one time and another located on nearly every part of the shores of both Little Muskego and Muskego lakes. A variety of camp refuse still indicates the location of some of these sites. From them thousands of stone and a small number of implements made of other materials have been collected in the past seventy years. Peter J. Vieau, a son of the early Milwaukee trader, formerly possessed a considerable number of stone and some other implements found on the village site on Muskego creek, between the two lakes. Some of these he presented to the Old Settlers Club, at Milwaukee. This region has always been a favorite collecting ground for the Milwaukee members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society. The late Mr. William H. Ellsworth, O. L. Hollister, C. A. Koubeck, Rudolph Boettger, C. G. Schoewe and others have collected hundreds of specimens in the Muskego Lake region. Mr. Schoewe and Mr. Boettger have informed the writer that they have each gathered nearly a thousand flint implements from various sites on the shores of the two lakes. They have also collected other implements including axes, celts, a gouge, hammer stones, and a discoidal. In their fishing and hunting the Indians used dugout canoes. In 1899, Dr. E. J. W. Notz of Milwaukee, found one of these canoes, which measured twenty or more feet in length, in the marsh at the northern end of the lake. A part of this large canoe is to be seen at Bass bay, where it is on permanent exhibition. There were Indian trails on both the east and west sides of Muskego lake. Dr. Lapham visited the Muskego region on June 4, 1850, driving out with a horse from Milwaukee. Mr. Alanson Skinner

obtained from the Potawatomi the information that Muskego lake was the former place of residence of their Sunfish band.

Little Muskego Lake

1. Inlet Camp Site. An Indian camp site is located on a farm at the north end of Little Muskego lake owned in 1903 by Mrs. Janet Kippers (W½ Sec. 4), and on the W. Carpenter place adjoining it on the south. When Mrs. Kippers took up her residence here in 1863, a few Potawatomi were camping on the land. From this farm a quite large number of stone implements, including flint points, axes and celts have been collected, some being in the possession of the owner and others in the collection of William Kippers of Prospect Hill. Two copper axes were also found. Flint chips and fragments were scattered over the fields on this farm.

In excavating a small gravel knoll on the east bank of Mill creek, a short distance north of the lake, a human jaw bone and other bones, and a celt and several flint points were obtained. There is a fine spring on the Kippers place, which the aboriginal inhabitants must have appreciated.

Evidences of aboriginal flint working were also found on the Carpenter farm. They also occur in the fields east of the Kippers' farm, between the north end of the lake and Muskego creek on its northeast side. Some flint points have also been collected here. Indications of a camp site are also found on the J. Conroy farm on the east shore of Little Muskego (SE¼, Sec. 4).

2. Schuet Camp Site. A camp site is located on the J. C. Schuet farm at the southeast side of Little Muskego (SE¼ and NE¼ Sec. 9), north of the road leading from Muskego to Tess Corners. Both Dr. E. J. W. Notz and C. G. Schoewe, members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, have collected flint implements from the fields of this farm. Flint chipping sites were formerly to be seen in a number of places in the cultivated fields.

3. Muskego Creek Village. This village site is located at the foot of Little Muskego lake, on both sides of Muskego creek (which connects Little Muskego with Muskego lake), lying about one and one-half miles to the south of it. In this locality evidences of aboriginal occupation are found on the

Claflin and Ferguson places, on the east side of the creek and north of the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. line (SE¼ Sec. 9 and the NE¼ of Sec. 16), on the south side of the line. Mr. Peter J. Vieau, the pioneer, informed the writer that when he came to this region this site was occupied by a Potawatomi village of several hundred persons. They occupied bark and rush matting covered wigwams and were engaged in hunting and fishing. Much of this site has been long under cultivation. On the Ferguson place evidences of aboriginal occupation such as flint chips and fragments, hearthstones and other Indian debris was quite plentiful when the writer and others first visited this place in November 20, 1904. The Messrs. O. L. Hollister and C. A. Koubeck of Milwaukee have collected from this field a considerable number of flint arrow and spear points, rejects, hammer stones and other specimens. Pieces of deer bones, some of them cracked to obtain the marrow, have been found.

On property then belonging to Mr. John Schmidt, on the south side of the electric railway line, there were a series of eight circular pits (several others have since been reported). These were located on the edge of a woodland which occupied this part of the farm. These pits were from 8 to 12 feet in diameter and only from 2 to 3 feet in depth, having become filled in with soil and leaves. Mr. Vieau stated that some of them were used for the winter storage of corn, bark shelters being erected over them. Beyond these pits was a small swampy area, one pit being located on the opposite side. The old grade of the Beloit and Southwestern Railway extended through these woods.

The planting ground of this village was located on the Southern edge of the woodland, between the creek and marsh. The area under cultivation was small, the agricultural products being corn, beans and pumpkins. Every trace of the corn fields has long since disappeared. When Mr. William Elliott, the original owner, was in possession of this land it was known to the settlers as the "Planting Ground Eighty." On the edge of the forest there were once a number of Indian graves. These were marked with a stake at the head and foot. Nas ke woin was the chief of this village. He was known as John Buckwheat. He died and was buried here. One of his

sons was Ba she qua nà quet, One Cloud. This information was obtained by Dr. A. Gerend from Mr. Simon Kahquados, a Potawatomi historian, now residing in Forest county, Wisconsin. Mr. Alanson Skinner very kindly furnished the following additional data concerning this chief, from information obtained from Mr. Sam Wau'pükä, an Oklahoma Potawatomi: "Nas ke woin"=Nashki'wun or 'Squealing-on-the-way' (to feed its young), a name of the Bald Eagle gens. He was one of four brothers (the eldest), a chief of the Muskiquä or Sunfish band, who died in Wisconsin. The brothers were K'tcikä'nowäs, or Big Eagle; Kino'tiso, Eagle-flies-low, and Mä'skeräs, Head-the-Red Cloud."

4. Muskego Creek Mounds. In 1850 Dr. Lapham located a group of mounds on the bank of Muskego creek. "Also on the west side of Muskego lake (E½ of NE¼ of Sec. 16) is a group of works represented in Plate XIV., No. 1. They consist of two parallel ridges [straight linear mounds] at the extremity of a small promontory nearly surrounded by marshy grounds, and a ridge [tapering linear mound] and some circular mounds [three] on another point of land opposite. There is a remarkable excavation in the bank here, which is doubtless the work of art, but its origin and the purpose for which it was made can now only be a subject for conjecture."* The two parallel linear mounds were on the north side of Muskego creek and the four other mounds on its south side. The road to Milwaukee (Waterford road) ran between the latter mounds, which were in a woodland. One of the three conical mounds was on the south side of this road, in the NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 16.

This site was visited September 6, 1903, by Mr. C. A. Koubeck. Every trace of the mounds had then disappeared. The promontory mentioned by Lapham was nearly gone, having been removed to obtain gravel for road construction. It was evident that there had been an Indian village site here. The investigator was successful in collecting some flint arrow points, flint nodules, hammer stones, potsherds, a part of a skull and pieces of human bones.

Mr. John Schmidt, on whose property these mounds were located, has collected a stone axe and a few flint points here. In excavating the knoll for gravel human bones were disin-

* Antiq. of Wis., 50.

terred. In a visit to this farm, made July 6, 1907, the writer collected a number of flint points and hammer stones on a field in the NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 16. On the same farm and an adjoining field on the north side of the Waterford road (N½ of the SE¼ of Sec. 16), on elevated ground, hearthstones, flint nodules, chips and points and hammer stones were noted.

Muskego Lake

5. Bass Bay Mounds. A group of three conical mounds was located on property formerly (1904) belonging to Martin Baas, on the north shore of Bass bay, at the northern extremity of Muskego lake (NW¼ of the NE¼ of Sec. 15). The three mounds were in an irregular line, the southerly mound being within 26 feet of the shore of the bay. It was 42 feet in diameter and 3 feet high. Thirty-nine feet north of it was a mound 45 feet in diameter and 4 feet high, and about 60 feet northwest of this another 32 feet in diameter and about 3 feet high.

The conical mound on the lake shore was excavated by the writer, Col. John B. Zaun and others on June 3, 1905. The excavating was begun at its eastern side, three foot slices of earth being removed across it and down to the original surface of the ground.

At a distance of 10 feet from this edge of the mound scattered, cracked and broken stones, flint chips, small pieces of pottery, pieces of charred bone and traces of charcoal were found in the black soil. These had probably been scraped up with the soil and thus entered into the mound during its construction. At and near the center of the mound and extending slightly down into the underlying bed of clay, a confused mass of human bones was encountered. Most of the larger bones were in a good state of preservation, the smaller ones in process of decay. The skulls were crushed only two being nearly entire. There were seven skulls in all. No implements accompanied these bone burials. A piece of charred wood 8 inches long was found near the bone mass. Doubtless these bones were removed to the mound from temporary burial places elsewhere. The presence of a few bones within a short distance of the top of the mound indicated a subsequent burial.

Bone burials have also occurred in other mounds explored or destroyed in this vicinity.

Two stone celts and a gouge were collected in this vicinity, the latter by Mr. Rudolph Boettger, of Milwaukee. Flint arrow points, split deer bones and teeth have also been found.

6. Sobek Mound. A linear mound 80 feet long, 24 feet wide and 2 feet high was located on the F. Sobek farm (NE¼ of the NW¼ of Sec. 15) to the west of the Bass Bay mounds. This mound was in a grove of hickory, ash and other trees at a distance of about 600 feet northwest of the bay shore, and on land but slightly elevated above it. A black oak stump on its western extremity was 33 inches in diameter. Mr. Sobeck informed the writer that in excavating this mound, near its center fragments of birchbark were encountered, but no human bones or other objects.

7. Kurtze Mounds and Village Site. On the Kurtze property south of the Sobek place, on the west side of Bass bay, there was a group of four mounds (SE¼ of the NE¼ of Sec. 15). Three of these, a conical mound, 30 feet in diameter and 3 feet high; an oval mound, 28 feet long, 18 feet wide and 4 feet high, and another conical mound, 24 feet in diameter and 3½ feet high, were located in a grove on the bank of the bay. The bank opposite this point was from 9 to 12 feet high. The last mound was 300 feet from it. A fourth conical mound was located in a cultivated field at a distance of about 100 feet southwest of the last mound. Its excavation had been undertaken by unknown persons and then abandoned as a fruitless undertaking. From it Mr. O. L. Hollister obtained a few fragments of human bones and teeth. It was constructed of surface black soil.

Evidences of a former Indian village site were found (1904) in the cultivated fields between the mounds and the Kurtze farm house, to the west on the south side of the Waterford to Milwaukee road. Chips and fragments of white and greyish chert were encountered everywhere. Messrs. Koubeck and Hollister have collected here flint points, potsherds, hammer stones and other implements. Mr. Kurtze had also collected many specimens. When Mr. H. Kurtze settled here, in 1856, a few Menomini were camping here. They used conical canvas wigwams.

In its implement yield the Kurtze site appears to have been the richest in the entire Muskego Lakes region. It extended west and south from the Bass bay shore to the bank of Muskego creek and beyond it. On this part of the site the Messrs. C. G. Schoewe and Rudolph Boettger of Milwaukee, collected in a single day (April 26, 1913) one hundred flint points, scrapers, knives, perforators and blanks. Other interesting specimens obtained here on this and other occasions include a discoidal, moss agate knife, brown chalcedony point, serrated flint points and one of the rare truncated triangular flint points. Several grooved stone axes have been found by other collectors. Flint arrow points found here are of a wide range of form—leaf shape, triangular, stemmed, notched and barbed.

A specimen count of the finds of implements found on the Kurtze site, if one could be made, would show a surprisingly large number. This, however, is not possible because of the number of persons who have collected here in past years.

8. West Shore Camp Sites. Old Indian camp sites also occur along the irregular marshy border of Lake Muskego at intervals between the Kurtze site and the south shore of the lake. Some of these are of limited extent. They have not yet received much attention from collectors, the richer sites at the north end of the lake region being more attractive.

9. Waterford Road Mounds. A group of four conical mounds was located at the Waterford-Milwaukee road. Three of these were on the John Schmidt farm on the north side of the road (SW¼ of the NW¼ of Sec. 15), and one near the Kurtze farmhouse, on the south side. A vestige of only one of these mounds remained in 1904. It was located just inside the Schmidt fence, on the north side of the road. This mound appeared to have been about 25 feet in diameter. Scattered human bones, a bone burial, were found in this mound. The Kurtze mound was located east of the house and about 50 feet south of the road. In removing this large mound in about the year 1870, to use the clay soil to fill some low places on his land, Mr. Kurtze and his helpers encountered at its base the bones of about thirty-six human skeletons, doubtless a bone burial. No implements were found.

10. Latander Graves. At the southwest corner of Mr. Martin Baas' orchard, on the north shore of Bass bay, and on

the east side of a creek emptying into it (NE¼ Sec. 15), beneath the branches of a large oak tree, there was in 1905 a group of six or more graves reported to be those of relatives of the "half-breed Latander," whose camp was on the point on the east shore of the bay. Latander requested of Mr. Charles Baas, the father of Mr. Martin Baas, that no one be permitted to disturb these during Mr. Baas' lifetime. Since then, however, several of the graves have been explored by relic hunters. Several trade clay pipes and some iron knives and other articles of no particular value were found with the several skeletons.

Andrew J. Vieau says of Jean Baptiste Le Tendre (Latander or Latonder) that he was a Canadian Frenchman—not a half-breed. He was employed by his father, Jacques Vieau, and afterwards, by Solomon Juneau. He married a Potawatomi woman, Keecheeaqua (Big Woman). By her he had a son and two daughters. His wife dying in Kansas he returned to Milwaukee and bought a piece of land near Muskego Center. Mr. Vieau last saw him here in 1863 or 1864.* When employed by Juneau, up to 1832, he often carried heavy loads of specie from Milwaukee to Chicago.*

11. Latanders Point Village Site. This so-called point is on the north shore of the Muskego Lake marsh, the eastern shore of Bass bay forming its western boundary (NE and SE¼ Fract. Sec. 15). This is a very attractive location and was in 1905 overgrown with fine trees. Numbers of Potawatomi formerly camped here. Several stone celts, a notched pebble sinker and a considerable number of flint points have been collected here.

12. Bischof Camp Site. On property formerly owned by Mr. William Bischof and on several adjoining properties on the north shore of the Muskego Lake marsh (Cent. Fract. Sec. 14) indications of Indian occupation were formerly very plentiful. Flint chipping sites are still to be seen on several knolls on this land. Similar indications existed on the adjoining Ferdinand Bischof place. In past years the Bischof boys collected from these fields hundreds of flint points, blanks, rejects, knives and perforators. Some of these were purchased by the late Milwaukee collector, William H. Ellsworth. Some stone axes, celts and chisels have also been found here.

* XI Wis. Hist. Colls., 245–46.

13. Schaefer Burials. In cultivating two gravel knolls on the John Schaefer farm (NE¼ Sec. 14) two Indian burials were disinterred. One of the knolls is on each side of the road to Tess Corners. With one of these was found an iron knife, a brass ring and other trade jewelry. Mr. C. G. Schoewe has in his collection a small red catlinite Micmac pipe since found with another (?) burial in a gravel knoll on this farm. This pipe is interesting because of a small lead eye or ring which is set in its base and secured by a small lead rivet through its keel. The purpose of this eye was to secure the pipe to the stem by means of a thong or cord, a not uncommon feature in pipes of this class. He also has a chalcedony spear point found on this farm. In one field a large number of glass beads were found. This locality is east of the Bischof site, at the northeastern angle of the Muskego Lake marshes.

14. Tess Corners Road Planting Ground. On the farm of Louis Pellmann (S½ of the SE¼ Sec. 11) there were to be seen in the year 1850 the hills of a Potawatomi Indian corn field. It was five or six acres in extent and was on both sides of the present road. The soil was rich and good crops of corn must have been grown. This information was reported to the writer by Mr. William Bischof, an old resident of the Muskego Lake region, on November 23, 1905. This locality is over one-fourth mile north of the northwestern angle of the lake marshes.

15. Camp Thomas Cemetery and Camp Site. On the farm of Mr. Rudolph Holtz (N½ of the SW¼ of Sec. 13) there is a Potawatomi Indian cemetery of thirty or more graves. This cemetery is about 212 feet south of the several cottages forming the summer resort known as Camp Thomas. These cottages were occupied in 1905 by the Messrs. Dr. Emil Wahl, Dr. Williamson, Mr. Theodore Thomas and Mr. C. P. Corneille.

In that year the graves which remained were arranged in two parallel rows. The head of the line of graves nearest the lake shore were from 5 to 6 feet from the edge of the lake bank which was here about 10 feet high and from 18 to 19 feet from the edge of the marshy lake shore. Several other graves nearer the shore had been destroyed by the pawing away of the bank by Mr. Holtz cattle. In the line nearest

the bank fifteen graves were counted some four others being doubtful. In the second line, two feet in the rear of the first were seven graves, five others being doubtful. The graves were recognized by depressions in the soil. Some were marked at one or both ends by partly buried boulders. The graves in the two lines were from 4 to 7 feet apart, most of them being four feet apart.

In past years, before the time of the writer's visit, several of the graves in this cemetery had been explored by curious persons and a few glass beads, sheet silver ornaments, brass rings, iron knives and other Indian trade materials found with the interments. In about the year 1881 a solitary grave, situated at a distance of about 15 feet northeast of the most northerly of the second line of graves, was exhumed by a Mr. Lorenz Schneider, a farm hand employed by Mr. Holtz. This grave, unlike the others, was covered by a small oval heap of boulders. The grave itself was shallow and contained a human skeleton, lying at full length with the skull to the west. With this burial a metal tomahawk pipe, an iron knife and two small copper kettles were found. Three other graves in the cemetery were afterwards disturbed by a party of relic hunters from Hales Corners. Of the results of their digging nothing is known.

Two graves, the third and fourth from the northern end of the first line of graves were exhumed on June 11, 1905, with the owner's permission, by the writer and Mr. O. L. Hollister. From the first grave, at a depth of less than two feet beneath the surface, a few dog teeth and a portion of a human jaw and a few pieces of bone were obtained.

On removing the sod covering of the second grave a number of large stones and the blade of an iron knife were found. Beneath these, at a depth of 2 feet below the surface of the ground, was a human skeleton stretched out at full length, its head toward the lake. The bones were in a poor state of preservation. The skull had been crushed by the weight of the earth and stones. This grave was found to have been enclosed on the sides and ends by a wooden frame of rough oak slabs about 8 inches high and one inch in thickness.

At the feet of this skeleton were found a considerable number of small white glass beads which had probably ornamented

the moccasins and leggings of the dead. A number of small silver brooches, of the kind commonly used by Indians in ornamenting cloth dresses and other garments, were found scattered from the neck to near the feet of the skeleton. At the right hand were fragments of a silver bracelet and a few broken pieces of sheet copper. At the neck and chest were a number of small cone shaped silver bangles with rings attached. At the right of the skull were the remains of a small circular wooden casket and the fragments of a mirror, which had evidently been fastened to its cover or back. Within it was a brass thimble containing a small quantity of vermilion paint. Nearby were a fire steel and flint and a small badly rusted scissors. Small pieces and traces of charcoal were found throughout this grave, whose contents are preserved in the State Historical Museum, at Madison.

Mr. Rudolph Boettger investigated another of these graves in the year 1916. It had been previously dug into by a farm hand and the skeleton disturbed and the bones broken and replaced. In an undisturbed part of the grave, at the right of this interment, he found a small sheet copper kettle with an iron bale. This was inverted over a shallow wooden dish provided with a handle carved to represent a bird's head. In this cypress wood dish were found about fifteen pecan nuts and remnants of other food and some pieces of a whitish substance, probably chunks of corn meal. In the grave were also a knife, in form resembling an ordinary table knife, about a half dozen small silver dress brooches, about the same number of silver bangles (jinglers), several small glass beads, and a few small pieces of a coarse woven fabric. (See Frontispiece.)

Mr. Boettger states that this interment was made at a depth of about four feet beneath the surface of the soil. This grave appeared also to have been wood enclosed.

A short distance east of this cemetery there is a small grove in which the Potawatomi continued to camp in small numbers up to as late as the seventies. Mr. Holtz remembered their being here as early as 1847, ten years before his father acquired this land. Beyond the grove and about 300 feet east of the cemetery, there is a narrow tongue of land extending into a small marsh. Here the Indians planted their corn, the corn hills remained undisturbed until about the year 1885. In

the corner of a cultivated field adjoining this site on the north there was in 1903 another boulder-covered grave.

16. Holtz Burials. In about the year 1870, when Mr. Rudolph Holtz dug the foundation for his barn on an elevated site on the west side of the Tess Corners and Durham road (SE¼ of the SW¼ of Sec. 13), he disinterred three Indian burials. With these he found several iron spear points, a knife, file, and other iron implements. These specimens later came into the possession of a boy, Fred Fehrman.

17. Marshland Camp Sites. South of the Camp Thomas site, in the NE¼ of Section 13 and NW¼ of Section 14, on land under cultivation extending back from the lake marshes in a crescent shape, indications of a former camp or village consist of the usual flint debris, occasional hammer stones, bits of potsherds, and fragments of animal bones and clam shells, and hearth stones. The flint in use is mainly of a whitish color. From this site or sites boys residing on these and neighboring farms, have collected in past years, hundreds of flint points, some flint scrapers, knives and perforators, and some stone celts and axes. A stone gorget was also found here.

Other camp sites are indicated at different points along the edge of the lake marshes in Sections 23, 24 and 26, south of this site.

18. Russell Graves. The existence of a number of Indian graves on the farm of Mrs. W. Russell (SW¼ of the SE¼ of Fract. Sec. 27), was reported to the Society by Mr. Rudolph Holtz, on June 11, 1905. These had not been disturbed.

19. Southeast Shore Camp Sites and Mound. Charles G. Schoewe reports (May 1, 1923) evidences of camp sites on nearly every elevated field at the southeast side of the lake from the NE¼ of Section 26 in a southeasterly direction to the N½ of Section 34. Here he and Mr. Rudolph Boettger have collected flint points, a stone celt and two grooved stone axes.

A small conical mound located here by Mr. Schoewe is probably in the N½ of Section 34.

20. Caesar Mound and Camp Site. A conical mound was located on the farm of W. Caesar, at the foot of Muskego (SW¼ Sec. 34). This mound had been dug into by relic hunters. It was re-excavated by Mr. E. F. Richter of Milwaukee and others, in 1906, human bones and a flint point being

obtained. By 1907, frequent plowing of the land had already nearly obliterated it. An Indian camp site was also located here. Mr. Schoewe and others have collected here several celts and many flint points. This locality is on the east side of the Muskego-Wind Lake drainage canal.

Denoon Lake

This small lake lies less than two miles west of the extreme southern point of Muskego lake. The southern end of the lake extends into Norway Township of Racine County, a region rich in Indian evidences and implements. The Muskego west shore trail ran to this lake.

21. Dance Ground. Mr. P. Kearney, a resident of this region, reported to the writer (July 6, 1907) that a former Potawatomi Indian dance ground was located on the G. Saul (now the F. Ziegler) farm, east of the mouth of a creek which flows into Denoon lake at its northwest side (SE¼ Sec. 31). This attractive spot was in 1907 located in a pasture and was marked by a clump of oak trees. It commands a fine view across this small lake.

22. Duclett Camp Site. In early days of settlement the Potawatomi camped on what is now the J. P. Duclett farm (NW¼ Sec. 31), at the northwest corner of Denoon lake. A trail from Long lake (Konongomong) in Racine county ran to this place. Flint chipping sites occur in the fields on this farm and some on the O. A. Larson farm adjoining it on the south. Many stone implements are reported to have been found on the Duclett farm previous to the writer's visit on July 6, 1907.

Flint workshop sites were formerly to be seen also on the Ellarson farm on the south side of the lake. Stone axes and flint implements have been found here. This place is in the NE¼ of Section 5, Norway Township, Racine County.

ADDITIONAL

MERTON TOWNSHIP

Chipmunk Creek Camp Site. Mr. Peter Rasmussen reports (April 29, 1923) the existence of evidences of a former camp site in a cultivated field on his farm on Chipmunk creek, at a

distance of about one and one-half miles west of North lake, in Section 14. Flint and other stone implements have been collected here.

OCONOMOWOC TOWNSHIP

West Shore Camp Site. Indications of a former Indian camp site existed on the former Montgomery Ward farm, on the west shore of Lake La Belle, at Oconomowoc (SE¼ Fract. Sec. 30). This country estate is now owned by Mr. S. G. Courteen. It is located on Highway 19, a short distance west of the Oconomowoc city limits.

Two socketted copper spear points, a grooved stone sinker, two stone celts and a number of flint implements have been collected here in recent years.

PEWAUKEE TOWNSHIP

Pewaukee Cache. A cache or hoard of knives made of blue hornstone was found at the eastern end of Pewaukee lake. Particulars concerning the date and exact manner of its finding are not obtainable.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP

Of the two linear mounds located on the country estate of Mr. Gustave Pabst, on the north shore of Middle Genesee lake, one measures 60x12 and the other 90x12 feet. They are on the lake shore a short distance southeast of his house. Mr. Pabst is preserving them. Dr. Frederick C. Rogers reports this information, June 1, 1923.

EARTHWORKS

The great industry of the prehistoric Indians in constructing earthworks at and about the sites of many of their villages in Waukesha county is surprising. It was an undertaking which it must have required a long period to accomplish. The Potawatomi may have constructed some of the conical mounds although no certain evidence of this has been encountered during the excavation or removal of any of these. These Indians and a few Menomini become residents of the county, as they did of other parts of eastern Wisconsin, at too recent a date to have

accomplished much in this direction. The construction of the mounds must be credited to an earlier people, possibly the Siouan Winnebago.

The number of Indian earthworks formerly existing in the sixteen townships of Waukesha county the records of the Wisconsin Archeological Society show to have been 411. A small number have been reported as long destroyed and no certain information concerning their character is obtainable. These are not included in this count. Of the 411 mounds 174 were located in the eight northern and 236 in the eight southern townships. The total shows Waukesha to be one of the several richest counties in Wisconsin in the matter of the number of aboriginal earthworks within its boundaries. A count of the mounds in some other Wisconsin counties has recently been made:

Sauk	872	Racine	171
Adams	666	Winnebago	160
Waushara	332	Sheboygan	155
Milwaukee	281	Fond du Lac	80
Juneau	279	Manitowoc	71
Trempealeau	275	Oneida	52
Rock	270		

In Waukesha county the principal mound centers were at Waukesha, where the former presence of 56 mounds of all classes is recorded; in the region between Silver and the Nemahbin lakes, where 74 mounds were located; in the Fox river region about the Dewey group, at Pishtaka station, where there were 62 mounds; in the region about Big Bend, where there were 61, and in the Pewaukee lake and Pewaukee creek region, where there were 46. Smaller centers were at Mud or Mukwonago lake, where there were 26 mounds; along the Bark river between Hartland and Merton, where there were 20, and the Muskego lakes region where there were 18.

Of the 411 mounds in the county 181 were conical or round mounds, 26 were of oval form, 123 were linear or embankment shaped earthworks and 78 effigy mounds.

Of the effigy mounds, 26 were of the panther or water spirit type, 24 were of the turtle type, 5 were bird effigies, 2 (and probably 3) were bear mounds. The remainder were unidentified animals. One of the most curious of the effigies was the

so-alled "Swan" mound at Lower Nemahbin lake. The largest number of effigies in any group occurred in the Dewey group at Pishtaka—10. In the School Section group at Pewaukee there were 9 effigies.

Of 123 linear mounds all but six were of the straight, parallel-sided form. Five others were of the well-known tapering form. Most interesting of the earthworks of this class is the remarkable tongs-shaped mound, known as the "Sawbuck," and located at the Norwood electric line station near Oconomowoc.

From 2 to 10 conical mounds occur in nearly every group in the county. The Cutler group at Waukesha consisted of 10 of these mounds. In the Showerman group at Brookfield there were 11, in the East Shore group near Silver lake 19, and in the Lower Nemahbin group 7. There were 24 of these mounds in the six small groups at Mud or Mukwonago lake.

Three earthen enclosures were located in Waukesha county. One of these was the so-called Brown enclosure, a circular earthwork formerly located at Marx pond, northwest of Okauchee lake; the horseshoe shaped earthwork on the Hollister farm, in Vernon township, and a fishhook shaped earthwork, in Group No. 1, at Big Bend.

VILLAGE AND CAMP SITES

The village and camp sites of Waukesha county have been largely exposed to view through the cultivation of the soil. In some instances the lands where these were located were broken up by the plows of the white settlers as early as 1836. The locations of others have become known through the spread of agriculture in the eighty-seven years since that date. Some of these sites were occupied by Potawatomi or Winnebago camps when the pioneer white settlers arrived, thus meagre accounts of their history have been preserved, and, in some instances, recorded. From some of these contact sites articles obtained by the natives from the white traders, such as iron axes, and hoes, fragments of brass and copper kettles, knives, iron arrow and spear points, gun parts and gun flints, awls, traps, glass beads, silver and brass jewelry, and other articles have been found. The history of other sites is unknown except as it may be reconstructed from the character of the stone and metal implements and ornaments, sherds of pottery vessels

and other articles exposed on or hidden beneath their surfaces. Some sites appear to have been successively occupied by tribes of two distinct cultures. The Algonkin culture is represented in Wisconsin by slate and other stone gorgets, banner stones, bird stones and tubes; micmac pipes, platform pipes, pottery vessels with conical bases, with cord-marked and other ornamentation; stone pestles, copper implements of various kinds, grooved axes, some of them with a fluted ornamentation, and flint arrow points of various shapes and sizes.

The Siouan culture, not yet fully determined in Wisconsin, appears to embrace among others such materials as disk pipes, Siouan pipes, catlinite pendants, discoidals, cones, hemispheres, earspools, some copper ornaments, antler points, flint pecking hammers, grooved club heads and some bone implements. A third culture, the Iroquoian appears to be represented in Waukesha county, by some bone implements, small triangular flint arrow points and fragments of pottery vessels having rounded bottoms, angular or overhanging rims. The stone celt is common to all of these cultures.

Nearly one hundred camp and village sites have been located in Waukesha county. Others remain to be located by those engaged in archeological research. Future investigation will very likely cause some of those now designated as camp sites to be known as village sites. One of the difficulties attending the making of collections of Indian implements from the surface of any of these sites is that during most months in the year they are either occupied by growing crops or obscured by snow. Village sites may be recognized by the presence on the surface of a field of numbers of fire cracked stones from former Indian fireplaces. These lined or lay in shallow bowl shaped cavities dug in the floor of the wigwam. Sometimes they are found undisturbed by the plow. When investigated they are occasionally found to be filled with ashes and charcoal, charred bones, discarded or broken implements and pieces of pottery. Small areas of blackened soil in fields also indicate the former location of aboriginal fires. Refuse pits were sometimes dug on a village site to receive garbage, ashes from the wigwams and broken implements. In southern Wisconsin the presence of these is often indicated by bits of the valves of clam shells and splintered animal bones. On the surface of a village site

the manufacture of flint implements is indicated by the presence of flint and quartzite chips, spalls, fragments and nodules or blocks, blanks and unfinished or broken and rejected points. Fragments of earthenware vessels, pebble hammer stones and lost or discarded implements are also found. When a village site is undisturbed by the plow, fireplaces, series of wild rice threshing pits, or provision caches, sometimes assist in its identification. Burials are sometimes unearthed by the plow on these sites.

Camp sites are of smaller extent than village sites and surface indications of their occupation are less numerous. Locations of camp and village sites were generally on elevated, sheltered ground, near the banks of a stream or lake. Sandy soil was preferred. An abundant supply of spring water and of game and native vegetable food was important.

The Indian village sites of Waukesha county deserve more careful attention and investigation than it has been possible to give them. Persons having such sites upon their property or in their vicinity, are asked to cooperate with the Wisconsin Archeological Society by making as complete as possible a collection of the implements and debris occurring on and beneath their surfaces.

Burial Places

Indian burials have been disturbed in the excavation of gravel deposits in various parts of Waukesha county. Some of these have been accompanied by interesting stone and metal implements and ornaments. As their disturbance has been purely accidental and by persons having little or no knowledge of archeological research, much information of value concerning these interments is lost. Elsewhere in this report a description of a Potawatomi cemetery located at Muskego lake is given. Other, solitary burials have occasionally been disinterred on village and camp sites by the plow.

IMPLEMENTS

Thousands of stone and hundreds of other implements used by the prehistoric and historic Indian residents of Waukesha county have been collected in the past eighty-five years from the sites of their camps and villages, and from other places.

Although collected from for many years many of the long known sites continue to yield interesting specimens. As new lands are brought under cultivation, new sites are being revealed and the boundaries of old sites extended.

The late well-known collector of Indian artifacts, Frederick S. Perkins, of Burlington, was one of the first men in southern Wisconsin to undertake the systematic collection of specimens found on these sites. Waukesha county was one of his favorite hunting grounds for such specimens. With his horse and buggy he regularly visited the residents of various parts of the county acquiring by gift or purchase the specimens which the plow turned up in their fields. In 1878 he disposed of a large collection of these to the State Historical Society, and another to the Milwaukee Public museum, both of which contain many specimens from this county. Other collections were later disposed of to the Smithsonian Institution, to Beloit College and to Rev. E. C. Mitchell, a former collector of St. Paul, Minnesota. The latter are in the Mitchell collection in the historical museum of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Another early collector of more than local note was Dr. John A. Rice, of Merton. In more recent years well-known collectors of local Indian implements were Mr. Rolland L. Porter and Mr. C. E. Wood of Mukwonago, Mr. Walter C. Ward and Mr. A. W. Robinson of Waukesha, Mr. E. J. Heming of Pewaukee, Mr. George L. Boundey, Mr. Felix Scherffius, Mr. Van K. Munger and Dr. F. C. Rogers of Oconomowoc and Mr. A. V. Drown of Summit. The late Mr. William H. Ellsworth of Milwaukee also enriched his once great collection with many specimens, particularly from the Muskego Lake region. Mr. C. G. Schoewe, Mr. Rudolph Boettger, Mr. E. F. Richter and Rev. P. W. Roth, of Milwaukee, have also collected here. Many other collections contain a few or many specimens gathered from the camp sites and fields of Waukesha county.

Stone Implements

Innumerable arrow and spearpoints made of both Wisconsin flint and from flint introduced in the course of aboriginal trade with the natives of adjoining and distant states have been collected from Waukesha county sites. A smaller number of other implements in general domestic use, such as knives,

scrapers, perforators, spades and hoes have been found on these places. The writer has visited sites at Muskego lake and elsewhere, where, according to the owners, a half bushel or more of flint implements have been collected in the course of years of cultivation of the soil. Arrow and spear points made of the favorite blue hornstone, chalcedony and quartzite have also been found.

Of the chipped flint implements arrow points are by far the most numerous on all sites formerly inhabited by the Indians. The number of perfect specimens of these in most collections is due to the fact that only these have been picked up by collectors, the broken specimens being generally permitted to lie on the surface. Flint blanks have also been quite generally disregarded. Of the arrow points the stemmed, notched and triangular forms are the most numerous. Barbed, serrated and bevelled forms are rather rare. Spear points are far less numerous than arrow points. Some large and finely chipped specimens have been found. Scrapers, knives and perforators occur in smaller numbers. Several caches or hoards of small numbers of flint blanks have been found in Waukesha county. It is thought that these were buried in the soil by their Indian owners to preserve them against possible loss or to keep the material in a workable condition. The manufacture of flint implements appears to have been carried on to a greater or less extent on most former camp and village sites in the county.

The flint implements of Waukesha county are worthy of greater attention and study than has been given to them.

Grooved stone axes and stone celts or hatchets have been found on nearly every village site. They appear to have been in quite common use. Several adze-celts are among the implements of this class. A notched axe, found at Mukwonago, is in the State Historical Museum, at Madison. A fluted stone axe in the A. S. Mitchell collection was found at Pewaukee. A long-bladed axe with a spirally fluted poll came from the north shore of Pewaukee lake. [illegible] is now in the W. H. Ellsworth collection, in the Logan [illegible]seum, at Beloit. Another fluted axe from Waukesha county is in the same collection. This had four faint grooves on one side of the blade and one on the other side. A fine specimen of the rare long-bladed adze-form axes, from the banks of the Oconomowoc river, is in the Historical Museum.

Three stone chisel-shape celts have been collected. Two are narrow and rectangular in form and come from Indian sites near Merton. A third, from Menomonee township, is a long, narrow triangular specimen. A stone gouge was found on the shores of Lake La Belle, at Oconomowoc, and another at Bass bay, on the north shore of Muskego lake. A large and fine triangular stone adze was obtained from Rocky point, at Pewaukee lake.

Of stone spuds a fine specimen was in the Lapham collection which was destroyed years ago in the burning of Science Hall, at the University of Wisconsin. The blade of another was collected from the former Dr. J. A. Rice farm, at Merton.

A number of rude stone blanks, which may have served as hoe blades, have been found on a site on the bank of the Fox river, in Vernon township. The only notched stone hoe known to have been found in Waukesha county was in the collection of Mr. A. S. Mitchell.

Several grooved stone sinkers have been found, one of these on the shore of Lake La Belle. A single notched stone sinker comes from the north shore of Muskego lake.

Stone balls were collected by Mr. Frederick S. Perkins from Indian sites at Big Bend, Ottawa and Monterey. Pebble hammerstones have been found in larger or smaller numbers on many sites throughout the county. Some of these have finger-holds.

Such generally common objects on Indian village sites as grinding stones or smoothers, arrowshaft grinders, anvil stones and flint pecking hammers have received but little attention from collectors. No stone mortars, pestles, mullers, pitted stones, reamers or flint saws have been reported from Waukesha county.

Pipes, Ornaments and Ceremonials

Of stone ornaments and ceremonials the Wisconsin Archeological Society has records of the finding of about 50 specimens in Waukesha county. These are in both public and private collections in the state. Among them are 3 bird stones, a bar amulet, 3 banner stones, 3 plummets, a cone, 6 discoidals, 2 L-shaped ceremonials, 14 gorgets and 6 tubes.

Two of the bird stones come from Menomonee Falls. Both accompanied Indian burials. One is in the Ringeisen collection at Milwaukee and the other in the Milwaukee Public Museum. Nearly all of these specimens are objects known to have been made and used by the Algonkian Indians. The greater number of the recorded specimens come from the region between Waukesha and Oconomowoc. Others were found about Menomonee Falls and Muskego.

The Indian pipes collected from Waukesha county include examples of the kinds classified as the disk, Micmac, platform (both straight and curved base), vase shaped, handled, Siouan and pottery, a rather wide range of forms. Only about 15 specimens from this county are contained in Wisconsin collections.

There would probably be many more if collectors had paid any attention to gathering pieces of broken specimens such as are not infrequently found on Indian sites.

Copper Implements

About 400 implements made of Lake Superior copper have been collected from Indian village sites in Waukesha county. Of this number a few have accompanied burials in gravel knolls, none are known to have been obtained during the exploration of mounds. No evidence of the actual fabrication of copper implements has been found on any of the village or camp sites.

Of the 400 specimens, 200 are preserved in the museums at Madison, Milwaukee and Beloit and the remainder in public collections in Chicago, New York City, St. Paul and Washington, and in private collections in Wisconsin and other states.

The specimens in public and private collections in Wisconsin, according to the records of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, are as follows:

147 Arrow and spearpoints	6 Awls
12 Knives	2 Pikes
9 Spuds	1 Harpoon
9 Axes	4 Crescents
6 Chisels	

Other specimens include copper beads and pendants and five pieces of copper which show indications of cutting and hammering.

To date Lisbon township has produced the greatest number of copper implements. Of forty of these the majority have come from Indian sites and other lands in the region about Sussex and Templeton. In Merton township of a total of 26 copper implements 20 are from the Bark river region near Merton. In Pewaukee township 27 coppers have been found on sites and fields near the shores of Pewaukee lake. Two copper axes were found in 1898 accompanying an Indian burial in a gravel pit at Pewaukee. The crania had been stained by close contact with the axes.

The Fox river region west of Big Bend in Vernon county has produced 20 specimens. Fifteen implements in collections are from the Muskego lake region, twenty from Oconomowoc township, chiefly from the shores of Lac La Belle. Seven are known to have been found at Waukesha.

In Menomonee township all of the 13 coppers in museums come from the region about Menomonee Falls. Five copper implements are from Mukwonago. Eight from near Brookfield in Brookfield township, and 2 from New Berlin township. Three copper spearpoints and a string of copper beads and pendants have come from Delafield township. As compared with some other eastern Wisconsin counties the number of copper implements is small. The spearpoints collected are largely of the forms provided with a socket. A few are of the flat-stemmed, serrated flat stemmed, barbed and spatulate forms.

The absence in collections of knives provided with a handle socket, of conical points, fishhooks, scrapers, needles, and of the very small awls is noticeable. Beads are not numerous. No copper rings or other ornaments other than crescents and pendants have been found.

The absence of copper implements in the mounds in the county which have been explored or removed is significant. The Algonkian sites in Eastern Wisconsin have produced the majority of copper implements. In Waukesha county the representatives of this linguistic stock were the Potawatomi and Menomonee. These tribes were comparatively recent occupants.

Other Objects

Very few specimens made of bone, horn, antler or animal teeth from Waukesha county are to be seen in collections. This may be due to the fact that they have not been very carefully collected because of a lack of knowledge of their importance and interest.

An antler tool, possibly a punch or flint flaker, comes from the bank of the Oconomowoc river, at the foot of Lake La Belle. Another comes from Menomonee township. Several bear's tooth ornaments have been collected. No implements or ornaments made of lead or hematite are known from this county. Very few shell objects have been found. Iron and other objects obtained by the Indians from the white traders are rare in collections. Some are mentioned elsewhere in this report. A large iron spearpoint provided with a socket was found at Muskego lake.

Earthenware

No perfect earthenware vessels have been collected. Fragments of broken vessels have been found on some sites. These potsherds should be collected and presented to one of the several larger Wisconsin museums in order that the materials and methods employed in their manufacture and their ornamentation may be studied.

In Acknowledgment

In closing this report on the Indian history and remains in Waukesha county the writer desires to acknowledge the assistance recently given particularly by Dr. Frederick C. Rogers, Mr. Willoughby, M. Babcock, Jr., curator of the museum of the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Messrs. O. L. Hollister, E. F. Richter, C. G. Schoewe, Rudolph Boettger and others in giving information concerning the Indian arti-facts in their own and other collections.

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Vol. 2 July 1923 No. 3
NEW SERIES

LOWER ROCK RIVER
WINNEBAGO VILLAGES

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee, Wis.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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Little Winneshiek and Wife

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Published Quarterly by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 2 MADISON, WIS., July, 1923 No. 3
New Series

WINNEBAGO VILLAGES AND CHIEFTAINS OF THE LOWER ROCK RIVER REGION

N. W. Jipson, M. D.

In the Seventeenth Century, the Winnebago Indians were discovered by the Jesuit missionaries on Lake Winnebago, and their traditions say their original home was on the so-called Red Banks, on the border of Green Bay.

At an early day, they found their way along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, where they established villages, and eventually along the Rock River and its tributaries, including the Four Lakes.

They were said to have emigrated southward along the Rock River in 1728, and in 1742 one-half of the tribal members were said to be on Green Bay and the other half on Riviere la Roche (W. H. C. XVII-400), and, in 1777, they were said to have a village "two leagues from the Mississippi on a small stream called La Roch," (same XVIII-366).

Winnebago tradition places their Rock River residence at a very early date. Chief White Breast, who, in 1829, had two villages on Sugar River, told his grandson, Ely Rasdell, that both his father and grandfather resided on Lake Koshkonong, on Rock River, which, certainly, would make their removal to that point sometime previous to the end of the Eighteenth Century.

The treaty of 1825 recognized the Winnebago title to the territory containing the mines which were the richest in lead ore. The boundary line was on the ridge separating the tributaries of the Rock from those of the Mississippi River, and the Rock River formed the eastern boundary of the Winnebago country.

That the Winnebago loved the Rock River is a matter of common knowledge. Its waters were well stocked with fish, water fowl of various species were plentiful, fur bearing animals dwelt along its shores.

In 1824, Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent at Fort Armstrong, (Rock Island), wrote: "On Rocky River there are twelve or fourteen Winnebago villages. The principal one is called *Cosh-co-nong*, and lies about forty-five miles west from *Millwakee* on Lake Michigan. On both sides of Rocky River, the land is low and full of marshes and sands, and makes it very disagreeable to travel by land; particularly after the first ninety miles from the mouth of Rocky River. Indeed, it is one continual swamp, marsh, and pond to its source, and all the travelling is done by means of canoes."

In 1825, we are told by Maximilian, Prince of Weid, "on Rock River, the Indians caught 130,000 muskrats. The next year's catch was about half that number. Within two years afterward the muskrat was nearly exterminated on the Rock River field." (Steven's St. Louis.)

Although varying with the seasons, the prices which the Indians received for muskrat skins, during the years from 1800 to 1832, averaged from 22 to 25 cents each. At various times, traders were licensed to deal with the Indians at Grand Detour, which appears to have been an especially desirable point, and at various points along the river.

For various reasons, we will consider Koshkonong the farthest north of the Lower Rock River Winnebago villages, and will begin with that village and attempt to give a sketch of each village in rotation as we proceed down the Rock River.

That, at a very early date, Koshkonong was an important point and a gathering place for the Winnebago is well attested. We have given Thomas Forsyth's statement, made in 1824, and proving the importance and size of this village. The same year, Major Henry B. Brevoort, Indian Agent at Green Bay, gave the number of Winnebago at *Kuskawoinanque* as two hundred, and he calls this village "great village of the Winnebago." If this evidence is considered insufficient, we have other proof. After the Winnebago disturbance of 1827, the white settlers of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin feared another outbreak and Alexander Wolcott, Indian Agent at Chicago,

wrote to the Secretary of War concerning the attitude of the Winnebago, and urged the reinforcement of the Fort Dearborn garrison, for, said he: "Should hostilities be commenced and this post left ungarrisoned, this settlement must necessarily be abandoned. It is but eighty miles distant from *Koshkonong the gathering place of the Rock River Indians* (italics ours) and can be reached by them in two days." (20th Cong. Doc. No. 277.)

Winnebago tradition asserts that Koshkonong was their important Rock River village, and Ely Rasdell, whose father, Abel Rasdell, married a daughter of Chief White Breast, noted Rock River Chieftain, informs us that it was an important point. He also says that White Breast's father was called Kee-zuntsh-ga, meaning soft-shelled turtle, and his grandfather was called Ma-sho-pa-ka, meaning grizzly bear head. Both lived at Koshkonong and Soft Shelled Turtle was a physician. He was said to have been possessed of such professional skill that all of his patients recovered, and there was no graveyard at Koshkonong.

In 1829, the famous chieftain, White Crow, presided over this village, and that year he was visited by the noted Potawatomi chieftain, Shaubena, who, as a trusted messenger, asked him if he intended to participate in the premeditated hostile Indian movement against the whites. In 1829, John H. Kinzie, in his official list of Winnebago villages and chieftains, gave the population of Koshkonong as fifty-seven. It had dwindled from the two hundred as given by Brevoort in 1824.

As I will shortly explain, there are reasons for believing that the popularity and great personal following of White Crow had much to do with the large population of Koshkonong. In the first mentioned year, Morah-tshay-kaw, the Traveller, otherwise known at Little Priest, became the head chieftain. His son, also called Little Priest, whose prowess as an aid of the United States Government in the war upon the Sioux Indians has often been described, was born and raised at Koshkonong.

During the Black Hawk war, Oliver Armel, a Frenchman married to a Winnebago woman, was sent by General Henry Dodge to learn the intentions of the Winnebago at Koshkonong. He reported them as living in a state of fear bordering on terror and so nearly starved that they were living on grass and roots. At this time, some of the Indians were determined to kill Armel,

saying that all white men, whether French, English, or American, looked alike to them, and they were determined to kill all who wore hats. He was saved by White Crow.

In passing, it may be well to discuss the derivation of the work Koshkonong. It is not a Winnebago derivative. The Winnebago always speak of it as Day (or Tay)-ma-ha, or Mud Lake. As to the word Koshkonong, after considering the various explanations of its origin, the Rev. E. P. Wheeler, an unquestioned authority on Algonquin place names, discarding such words as, "The Lake We Live On," "A Frightful Place," "The Place Where He Got Away," etc., says that the explanation given by the old Beloit trader, Thiebeau, is probably the best. The Algonquin for the place of shaving is "Kosh-ke-bah-zo-nong." If we allow for the usual shortening of Indian words by dropping their middle syllables, we have Kosh-ke-nong.

Passing along toward the mouth of Rock River, we next reach Catfish Village, which, Kinzie tells us, had two lodges and thirty-eight inhabitants. The exact location of this village is unknown to me, but it was probably near the mouth of the Catfish River. Round Rock Village, said by Dr. Lyman S. Draper to have been the village at the site of the present city of Janesville, had two lodges and thirty-one people, presided over by Little Chief. The Winnebago name for this village is E-nee-poro-poro.

Farther along, and, according to Kinzie's figures, only a short distance from Turtle Village, we find Standing Post Village, with one lodge and seventeen people, ruled by Coming Lightning.

Now we arrive at Turtle Village on Turtle Creek, which the Winnebago called Ke-chunk-nee-shun-nuk-ra. In 1822 Thomas Forsyth, writing to Governor Cass, in relation to Indian hostilities toward the lead miners at Galena, said: "In my opinion, nothing is to be apprehended from any of the Indians in my agency (Fort Armstrong), but I cannot say as much for the Winnebago who have a village about sixty or seventy miles east of the lead mines on a branch which falls into the northern fork of Rocky River and is called *Paystalon.*" While Forsyth's statement is not perfectly clear, he must have meant Turtle Village. The northern fork of the Rock River must be the branch which starts the farthest north. He could hardly have

meant the mouth of Sugar Creek; as Keating, describing Major Long's visit to that locality in 1823 tells us of the mixed tribes of Indians living there but does not speak of a large Winnebago village. Undoubtedly, at that time Turtle Village was second in population to Koshkonong. The proof of that statement has already been given. However, in 1829, Kinzie's list gives Turtle Village a population of six hundred Winnebago occupying thirty-five lodges, while the population of Koshkonong had dropped from the two hundred assigned to it by Kinzie to fifty-seven people.

White Crow, the diplomatic genius and born leader of the Winnebago, now presided over this village. Many aspersions, most or all of which are entirely unwarranted, have been cast at the memory of this chieftain. He was said to have been present at the Council of the Four Lakes called to ascertain the disposition of the Winnebago Indians during the Black Hawk War, and, on that occasion, to have used his influence in a manner derogatory to the whites, but the official report of that meeting shows that he was not present. After he had secured the Hall girls from the Potawatomi, who held them subsequent to their capture in the Black Hawk War, and delivered them safe and sound to the whites, General Dodge said to him, "Your treatment of the girls was, as admitted by the girls themselves, noble, kind, and humane. No man, either civilized or savage could have acted with more delicacy of feeling that you have done on this occasion." The statement he is said to have made on the aforesaid occasion, derogatory to the white soldiers, and his subsequent arrest is offset by a letter of Henry Gratiot's stating that the arrest was unwarranted and the result of popular clamor, which leads to the conclusion that he did not make the disparaging remarks. The statement that he attempted to lead the white army into a trap was based wholly on the hysterical fears of the white settlers that something of the kind was about to happen. There is not sufficient time for a full discussion of this subject; suffice it to say that after an extensive search of the official Indian records, I can find no documentary evidence to prove that White Crow was anything but a loyal friend to the white man, and I am convinced that, in common with Shaubena, the well-known Potawatomi chieftain, the memory of White Crow should be cherished as a true friend

of the pioneer settlers with whom he came in contact. At the Paririe du Chien Council of 1828, White Crow was the chief orator for the Winnebago. In one of his speeches he made this assertion to Governor Cass: "Father! Since I have known good from evil, no white man can say I have done him harm. I speak before the Great Spirit who knows what I say. I hold you fast by the hand." He prefaced one of his speeches by the following remarks to Governor Cass: "Father! You who are before us, we look upon as we do the Great Spirit. He has placed a pen in your hand; he has made your skin white. But he has made us red, poor, and objects of pity."

At the annuity payment of 1832, held at Fort Winnebago, Governor Porter asked the Winnebago to deliver to the white army those of their number who had assisted the Sauk and Fox in the Black Hawk War. He accused them of various acts of dishonesty, such as lying and stealing provisions from the settlers. Replying, among other statements, White Crow naively said: "We thought it was only us who were foolish and could tell lies; but I find that some of you whites are as good at it as many of our young men. Many of the whites are as bad as we are. They took our corn and many articles as they passed our villages, and have even taken up the dead that were buried and took off their blankets, etc., in which they were wrapped." (23d Cong. Indian Removals, IV.)

That White Crow was not an hereditary chieftain, but by sheer force of personality and merit became the chief spokesman of the Winnebago, may indicate the reason why Turtle Village had a large population in 1829, while the population of Koshkonong had diminished; simply showing the large personal following of people who desired him to be with their chieftain.

During the Black Hawk War, although Kinzie's annuity list shows him to have been living at Turtle Village, White Crow was not the principal chieftain. Perhaps the duties incident to his tribal leadership had caused him to resign as village chieftain. Under date of December 22, 1832, Henry Gratiot, sub-Indian agent writing to Governor Cass, designated Whirling Thundred as head chief of Turtle Village. Whirling Thunder was said to be a man of great reputation for sagacity and wisdom in council. At the close of the Black Hawk War, Whirling Thunder, with a large band of his Rock River followers,

went to Iowa county, Wisconsin. A letter from Henry Dodge, Indian Agent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stated he was there with a relative, John Dougherty, a white trader, formerly of "Old Sugar River Diggins," who had married a near relative of Whirling Thunder. Whirling Thunder lived to an advanced age and died in Nebraska.

Before considering the Winnebago villages which are known to have existed farther down the Rock River, it may be well to consider those at the lower Pecatonica and its tributary, the Sugar. In 1823, Major Long, travelling up the Rock River from Kishwaukee, reached a small stream called the "*Pektanons*, a diminutive of *Pektanon*, a neighboring stream into which it discharges itself a few miles below." The Indian Village, situated on the main stream, consisted of seven permanent and three temporary lodges, inhabited principally by the Sauk, Fox, Winnebago, Menomini and Potawatomi. Their chief was a Sauk, and his name was Wabetega. (Keating, p. 180.)

The region about the mouth of the Pecatonica became a noted gathering place of the Rock River Winnebago. The well-known trader, Stephen Mack, lived and had his place of business at Bird's Grove, which was close by. In 1829, Mack married a half-breed Winnebago woman, daughter of the Blacksmith, a Winnebago who lived at the Four Lakes. While it has been stated that Mack's refusal to sell liquor and firearms to the Indians, was productive of ill-feeling, there is evidence that his place was much frequented by the Winnebago and Potawatomi, and his influence over the Indians frequently prevented the shedding of blood.

In 1831, Henry Gratiot, writing to William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, suggested paying the Winnebago annuities at the mouth of the "Pe-ke-tol-e-ke." "There," he says, "they hold their councils and from there they start on their winter hunt. Their women and children could go up in their canoes and take care, at least, of their own share of the salt and money." This letter was in the nature of a protest at the drunkenness and profligacy noticed among the Winnebago whose annuities were paid at Fort Winnebago, and it brought a hot retort from John H. Kinzie, agent at the Fort, who charged Henry Gratiot with trying to prejudice the In-

dians against the agency at Fort Winnebago, and having the annuities paid at a point near the trading house in which Colonel Gratiot had a financial interest. Kinzie denied the statement that the Rock River Winnebago were in the habit of holding their autumn meeting at the mouth of the Pe-ke-tol-e-ke, preparatory to starting on their winter hunt, saying it was only the lower Rock River Winnebago who thus met.

Thanks to the affidavit of James P. Dixon, we shall be able to state the location of the Winnebago winter hunting grounds. While Henry Gratiot's agency headquarters are said to have been at Gratiot's Grove, in his correspondence he frequently mentioned his "agency at the Mouth of Sugar Creek." (See also letter of D. M. Parkinson in the Mineral Point paper, Miner's Free Press, September 15, 1840.)

Thus we can infer that the mouth of the Pecatonica and the neighboring region, including the mouth of Sugar River, at one time constituted an important rendezvous for the Winnebago.

While the mouth of the Pecatonica and region round about was important as the gathering place of the Winnebago, Kinzie mentions only one Winnebago village at the mouth of the Sugar, and that a small one presided over by Mounk-ska-ka, or White Breast. This village contained one lodge of twenty-three people. Farther up the Sugar was another of White Breast's villages containing nine lodges and one hundred and sixty-seven people. This village was at about the location of the present city of Brodhead. Curiously enough, the Winnebago name of this village, Na-hoo-rah-roo-hah-rah, means sturgeon's spawn. During the Black Hawk War, White Breast is said to have acted as a scout for the American army. Something of his biography has been given. He was with his tribe in the Blue Earth Country and died just before they left Mankato for Usher's Landing, Dakota. White Breast's daughter married Abel Rasdell, a white settler of the Four Lakes country, and a son, Mr. Ely Rasdell, is now living in Winnebago, Nebraska.

There was one well-known chieftain who resided on the banks of the Pecatonica near the site of the present city of Freeport. Concerning this chief and his family relationship, authorities have been confused. The Elder Winneshiek, who presided over the Pecatonica village, was called by his people, Ma-wa-ra-ga,

Winneshiek (Wakon-ja-ko-ga)
In center of group
Plate 1

meaning muddy. The name Winneshiek is an Algonquin equivalent of the Winnebago name Ma-wa-ra-ga. Winne means dirty or brackish as applied to water, and shiek (properly zick) means a growth. This name is frequently applied to the yellow birch tree, as the bark of this tree has a dirty or smoky color. (Rev. E. P. Wheeler.) As applied to Winneshiek, this name undoubtedly refers to the beard which was an hereditary characteristic of the male members of the Winneshiek family, having been possessed by the elder Winneshiek, his son, Coming Thunder, and grandson, John Winneshiek, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

John Blackhawk, a grandson of Chief Coming Thunder, says there is an admixture of white blood in the Winneshiek family, which was related to the well-known French Winnebago Decora family, and he thus accounts for the existence of the beard in the various members of his family. The elder member of the family, Ma-wa-ra-ga, is said by his descendants to have been born on Doty Island in 1777. His son, Coming Thunder, was born at Portage about the year 1812. The elder Winneshiek became very bitter toward the whites. This attitude was due to the fact that the white miners trespassed on the mining lands, title to which had been given the Winnebago by the treaty of 1825.

Previous to the so-called Winnebago war of 1827, Winneshiek met John Connolly, Indian Agent at Galena, complained bitterly of the duplicity of the whites, and uttered what, in the light of subsequent developments was considered an ominous threat against the white settlers. Undoubtedly his hatred was augmented by the fact that his son, Coming Thunder, was captured at his Pecatonica village by the white army under Colonel Dodge and held for some time as a hostage.

While the prevalent opinion gives White Cloud, the so-called Winnebago Prophet, credit for Winneshiek's participation in the Black Hawk War on the side of the Sac and Fox, there are reasons for believing that Winneshiek's hatred for the whites prompted him to persuade White Cloud to join Black Hawk in a desperate effort to force the whites off from the land claimed by the Indians.

As there has been some misunderstanding, let it be distinctly understood that Winneshiek the younger, otherwise called Wau-

kon-ja-ko-ga, or Coming Thunder, was the man who, in Minnesota, was made head chief of the Winnebago by order of the United States government, and that the elder Winneshiek left the Pecatonica region soon after or during the war of 1827, and died in 1835 near Hokah, Minnesota.

Notes on Stephenson county, Illinois, by William J. Johnston, a copy of which can be found in the Chicago Historical Library, tell us the lodge poles and other equipment which marked the site of Winneshiek's village were in evidence when the first white settlers located at the site of the present city of Freeport.

Coming Thunder was a man who stood very high with his own people, as well as with his white acquaintances. As it does not properly belong here, I will not attempt to give a sketch of his last years in Minnesota, his removal to Usher's Landing in Dakota, his flight down the Missouri River, and his death in 1864 among the Iowa Indians in northeastern Kansas. He was a man of much natural ability, but his treatment by the whites made him an agnostic concerning the white man's religion and institutions. He was always a so-called blanket Indian, and did not take kindly to the customs of the white man. Much more could be said about the Winneshieks, but the short space allotted for this paper forbids.

Returning to the main branch of the Rock River, we continue our course down stream. At Kishwaukee, we find Sycamore village, with (in 1829, Kinzie) three lodges and forty-eight people. As early as 1814, Thomas Forsyth, in a letter spoke of the Potawatomi, Menomini and Winnebago as residing in the neighborhood of the Cottonwood River, meaning the Kishwaukee; and James P. Dixon, in an affidavit, speaks of the village at the mouth of the Kishwaukee River, about thirty-five miles up the Rock River from Dixon.

The next point which we will consider is Grand Detour. It was the opinion of my friend, the late William D. Barge, a man who was familiar with many details of Northern Illinois history, that a Winnebago village had existed at Grand Detour. This opinion was based on the statements of early Grand Detour settlers that, in an early day, the evidence of a former Indian village could be seen, just inside the river bend at that point. The statement contained in Henry Gratiot's journal of April 17, 1832 (I. O. F.) tells us that in company with twenty-six

Winnebago he "descended the Rock River" (from Turtle Village) "fifty miles, to Zharros Village * * * descended sixty miles to Ogees Ferry" (Dixon) "descended the river forty or fifty miles to the Prophet's Village." Chief Jarro was one of John Dixon's steady customers, and his village could not have been far away. Certainly, there is presumptive evidence that Jarro's village was at Grand Detour, although the affidavit of James P. Dixon fails to record that fact:

That the trading house of the old French employee of the American Fur Company, La Sallier, was located at Grand Detour seems to be an assumed fact. William D. Barge notes the fact in his "Early Lee County" and gives proof of the existence of this trading house, and also of the discovery of its remains, decaying logs, cellar, etc., by Joseph Crawford in 1835. In my investigations I unearthed information showing conclusively that the noted Winnebago chieftain, Baptiste La Sallier, who became head chief of the tribe by order of the United States government, after the removal of Winneshiek in 1859, was a grandson of the old French trader. This fact is attested by several of the descendants, who are now living in Nebraska. Baptiste La Sallier is known to have spent his early years at Turtle Village. An affidavit states that he was a brother of Mrs. Joseph Thibeau. He was the son of Joseph La Sallier and a Winnebago woman, while Joseph La Sallier was the son of the old trader, Pierre, or St. Pierre La Sallier.

Arriving at the city of Dixon, but reserving for the last portion of his paper a consideration of John Dixon and his relations with the Winnebago, we will briefly notice the Prophet's Village, called by Kinzie, Sugar Camp, and the so-called Winnebago Prophet—White Sky, White Cloud, Fair Sky being some of the names by which he was known to the early Indian officials. In 1829, Kinzie gives the village a population of ninety-eight with six lodges. James P. Dixon (in his affidavit) states that in the winter of 1832 he stayed in the Prophet's village two days and one night. His estimate of the population was about one hundred warriors, making the number of villagers between three and four hundred. He says he did not stay at the village, but about four or five miles below at their hunting ground.

The population of the Prophet's village was made up of half-breed and mongrel Winnebago, with a liberal admixture of other half-breed Indians. That the Indians at Prophet's village were by the Winnebago considered a bad lot, is evidenced by a letter from General Joseph M. Street, Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, to General William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, under date of July 6, 1831. He said: "The Winnebago now desire me to ask their Great Father to break up this town on Rock River, as they are apprehensive that renegade Winnebago, with other bad Indians, may do mischief, and the whole Winnebago nation have to suffer for it." On July 7, 1831, John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, wrote to the Secretary of War, "There is a village of bad Indians on Rock River about thirty miles from its mouth which I will recommend you to have moved to the west side of the river. This may save a great deal of trouble." (20th Cong. 1st Sess., H. H. Doc. 117.) To a certain extent, the lower end of Rock River appears to have been a melting pot for various tribes of Indians. Prior to 1823, it is doubtful if there were any villages of pure blooded Winnebago below Turtle Village. As we have seen, both Forsyth and Keating tell us that Kishwaukee village was made up of Indians of various tribes, and Keating makes the definite statement that the Pecatonica Indians were a mixture of Potawatomi, Sac, Fox, Menomini, Winnebago, etc.

Reverting to the Winnebago Prophet, we cannot attempt to give the various opinions regarding the Prophet's character. It is interesting to note that after the Black Hawk War, he allied himself with the Winnebago, and probably died while his tribe was living in the Blue Earth country of Minnesota. One son, called the Young Prophet, succeeded his father as chieftain.

A paper on the subject of the Lower Rock River Winnebago would be far from complete without a discussion of John Dixon's relations with the Winnebago. It is a matter of common knowledge that John Dixon, founder of the city of Dixon, was the successor to Joseph Ogee in the ownership and management of the ferry which was maintained for the benefit of travelers who desired to cross the river on their journey from Peoria to Galena.

At that point, Mr. Dixon maintained a general store, and an affidavit of his son, James P. Dixon, to which we have already alluded, made in 1838, shows that his dealing with the Indians was more extensive than was formerly believed. This affidavit, made in support of John Dixon's claim for $2,298.25, for merchandise sold to the Indians and allowed him under the treaty of 1837, which provided for payment of the just debts of the Winnebago Indians, gives some interesting facts relating to the extent of Mr. Dixon's trade with the Winnebago. The goods were purchased from Mr. Soulard of Galena, from Henry Gratiot of Gratiot's Grove, and from Julius DeMunn, who had a trading house on Sugar River in the Territory of Wisconsin. DeMunn's trading house appears to have been located at about the site of the present city of Brodhead and right near White Breast's village, as previously mentioned. DeMunn was a near relative of the Choteaus, pioneer French Indian traders of St. Louis, and was a brother-in-law of Henry Gratiot.

The Dixons, father and sons, hauled their goods out into the Winnebago Swamp, which, at that time, according to the affidavit, extended to within about twelve miles of the city of Dixon and lay to the southeast. There were twenty or more Winnebago families camped in the swamp. Their lodges were scattered over a radius of twenty miles and they remained there all winter. We thus learn the location of the Winnebago winter hunting grounds, which Henry Gratiot told us the Indians started for from the mouth of the Pecatonica. They were the Winnebago Swamp and the locality about four or five miles below the Prophet's Village.

From my esteemed friend, the late William D. Barge, who was a descendant of John Dixon, I have received many items of information relating to Mr. Dixon's personal and business relations with the Winnebago. The old Dixon account book, still in existence, shows us that Mr. Dixon trusted the white man and the Indian alike, and he told Mr. Barge that the only money he lost by trusting an Indian was one dollar owing for an axe sold to an Indian who was killed on a hunting trip. The account book contains charges against "Daddy Walker," "Limpy," "Old Quaker," "Sour Eads," "Corngather," "Preacher Long Sober Man," and "Blinkey's Brother." "Plump Face" is charged with "massagran" (meaning lead),

"wa sarah" (grease), "my sherry," "flint stone," and "ohanena" (meaning unknown). "Squirrel Cheeks" bought "oats netega." "Fat Squaw with many beads" owes a balance due on a shirt; "Old Blue Coat's Son" is charged with "wy parisable" (meaning black cloth). Chief Jarro's name appears often. Allusion has been made to the probable fact of his village having been located at Grand Detour.

Pay-chunka, or Chief Crane, is mentioned, and his brother Blue Coat. This chieftain seems to have been in the vicinity of the lower Rock River for a long time. Forsyth's Indian Agency account books (Rock Island) show dealings with him in 1824 and 1825.

The dealings of the early white Indian traders constitute a chapter in American history not at all creditable to the whites. It is a story of reprisals and counter reprisals. The Indians were deceived, cheated, and, worst of all, made irresponsible by whiskey, which the designing white traders sold them.

One of the bright spots in this sordid story is the relation of John Dixon to the Winnebago. Not only did he refuse to sell them whiskey, but under his influence many of them, including Chief Jarro, became active apostles of temperance. In the evening of life, Father Dixon, as he was called, received yearly visits from his old Winnebago friends, who camped near his house and gave exhibitions of dancing in the village hall. On account of his flowing white locks, they called him Na-chu-sa, meaning white hair. In his daily visits to the Indians, they talked over the old days, part of the time using Winnebago and part of the time English, and they laughed and wept alternately as they recalled the events in their lives.

In July, 1876, a band of Winnebago came to visit Mr. Dixon, but they were a week too late to see their old friend Na-chu-sa, who had departed for that land which they conceived to be the abode of the departed Spirits. When they learned of their loss, they were inconsolable, and there was much weeping and lamentation. Without giving their customary exhibition, they departed for their home in Black River Falls.

The treaty of Fort Armstrong compelled the Indians to leave the Rock River, and they were loath to go. Undoubtedly, according to their custom, many a suppliant Winnebago retired far from the haunts of his fellow man, and for days abstained

from food, trusting that some favoring spirit would appear to him in a dream and promise him an eventual victory over the whites. That they believed they had received such a promise was evidenced by the statement of Chief "Old Soldier," of Turtle Village, who told Henry Gratiot that they were not pleased with the treaty, and "before we move we will carry our wampum to the neighboring tribes; then we will return again. The Great Spirit is mad with the whites and when they gather again to come against us, He will send a sickness among them that will destroy them and we will remain on Rock River in peace." The same faith in the Great Spirit's willingness to destroy the white man had been expressed by the Shawnee Prophet and many other aboriginal soothsayers. But their Deity was never able to save the Indians from the aggressions of the white man.

On February 8, 1833, Henry Gratiot reported that a part of the Rock River Winnebago were in the vicinity of the "Agency, Waters of Sugar Creek," and there were many complaints from the white inhabitants of thefts committed by the Indians. They had killed a number of hogs belonging to farmers along the Pecatonica, and he was having much difficulty in preventing hostilities on the part of the whites. (23d Cong. 1833-4. Indian Removals.) In 1835, E. A. Brush, who was sent to induce the Winnebago to move, writing from Detriot to Secretary of War Cass, said that Stone Man (another name for White Breast), Little Priest, and White Crow had gone north of the Wisconsin; that there were about 1,000 to 1,200 Winnebago on *Kushkanong,* Catfish and Sugar Creek, the *Pekatoleka* and Rock Rivers, "of whom one hundred and fifty were below Dixon's Ferry."

RAINY LAKES INDIANS

Albert B. Reagan

I arrived at International Falls, Minnesota, on the morning of the 19th of October last, but found that the "International" (the lake boat) would not run up the lakes until the 20th, so I bided my time by visiting Fort Frances, Ontario, and the International Pulp mills at International Falls, on Rainy River, said to be the largest paper pulp mills in the world. On the 20th I took boat. Our course lay nearly east. For eight hours we steamed up the lakes a distance of more than fifty miles. Our course lay among islands and projecting points and through narrows and wide open lake spaces. The day was beautiful and the mirrored shadows of the shore line, rocks, trees, and entangled vines brought to view the doubled beauty of the wonderful scenery. As we journeyed along in and out of this chain of lakes, the lake birds gathered about us, and the captain threw bread and crackers and other eatables on the water for them. Without fear the birds hovered about and darted here and there for the floating morsels; and they were disappointed when the boat whistled for Kettle Falls, our destination.

Our boat had hardly anchored when an Indian woman by the name of Ke-me-tah-beake was canoeing me over the Kettle Falls on the British side; and on the next day I proceeded on to Moos River and Capitogama Lake. I had moose meat for supper, and our Indian guide killed a deer at about dark. So we had plenty of venison for the rest of our stay in the country.

We were in the Indian country and Indian scenes were on view on every hand.

While strolling about the Indian village on the day of our arrival, I found two Indians playing the Bowl Game—the Chippewa dice game. The players had a symmetric, nicely finished, hemispheric bowl of some thirteen inches in diameter and six inches in depth, a bowl made of a large nodule of a maple root, fashioned solely with the aid of an axe and a knife. This

bowl was about an inch in thickness in the bottom but tapered toward its rim. In the game there were forty counters. These were made of trimmed sticks about twelve inches in length and usually about an eighth of an inch in thickness. Half of these were colored red, half white. The dice used in the game were some variously carved, very small, thin pieces of bone, with sides variously colored.

When I arrived, the bowl containing these dice was being lightly tapped on the ground to flip the dice. Bets were being made, and the staked property was on view. As both spectators and players sang, the game went on. A "smart" tap of the bowl might change the whole game. While thus playing, the players tapped the bowl alternately until one person won all the counters, both the white counters and the red ones. He then had the game.

The value of the throws as played were:

First throw (tap), 3 white dice and 5 red, 1 count.

Second throw, 4 white dice and 4 red, a draw.

Third throw, 8 white dice and 0 red, 40 counts.

Fourth throw, 2 white dice and 6 red, 4 counts.

Fifth throw, 1 white dice and 7 red, 20 counts.

I watched this game till one of the players who had sold some hay the day before for $180.00 was staking a handful of nails on the game.

Turning from the game, I heard a vigorous drum tap in one of the houses and on entering the house I found several Indians playing the Moccasin Game. It was a curious affair and resembled our "shell game" in many respects. A blanket was spread on the floor and on it in front of the player were four inverted moccasins. The player also had four bullets in his hand, one of which was marked and was the winning bullet.

As the winner sang, this actor (player) waved his hands and went through various contortions and sleight-of-hand performances to disconcert his opponents, as he slipped one bullet after another under a moccasin, a bullet to each moccasin. When all had been placed, the guessing began. An opponent went through various preliminaries with a long stick, as he shrugged his shoulders and wriggled his body. Then he struck the moccasin under which he thought the marked bullet was hid. Sometimes he won and got the moccasins and the bullets, and his op-

ponents began to guess. Each time a person failed to guess right, he lost a tally-count. Forty tally-counts gave the winner the game.

While watching this moccasin game, my attention was attracted to a deep sounding drum beat beyond a little rise of ground. So I repaired to the spot from whence it came. There I saw the medicine fraternity initiating a "subject" into the medicine lodge, called "Medawin" (lodge) by the Indians. The medicine ceremonies were being held in a long, drawn-out wigwam of 100 feet or more in length, a wigwam all but having the bark roof on it. I went close to the lodge and saw the people eating puppy soup with a relish. And soon thereafter the dance began, or rather was resumed, as they had been dancing previous to the dog-feast period. Two old men began to chant in the minor key, while both beat a crude drum. As soon as the chant had reached a fairly high pitch, the dancers began to line up in column style, the "novitiate" heading the column. The dance was a forward movement encircling the central space of the lodge, the movement being a tripping, gliding dance. As each one thus danced, he waved some medicine trophy in each hand, usually the skin of a bird or some small animal. As they waved the medicine things they gave forth peculiar utterances in grunting style and glided, tripped on.

After this dance had continued for a considerable time there was a lull, a short recess. The drummers then began the second series of their drumming. The chief, who had drummed at first, now took the drum again. His chant (it is the drummer's song that is sung) was the tradition of how Manabush killed the monster sea lion and created the present land areas of the earth, as follows:

"This was a long time ago. Manabush then lived in this section. One day he shot a huge lion of the sea. The lion became very much enraged, but was not much hurt. As a result of his wound, however, he bled freely. Furthermore, he vowed that he would have revenge. So he caused so much of his blood to flow that he drowned the whole world with it. He caused a great flood to come upon all things.

"As the great surging liquid was covering up everything, Manabush rushed from his house and in the nick of time, pulled up much of the then forests of the earth by the roots and

hastily constructed a huge raft. But before he had it large enough, it was floated above the tree tops and he could get no more timber with which to make it larger. Now Manabush is the elder brother of all the beasts of the earth. So he collected on the raft as many of his brothers as he could find room for. Many, however, were left to swim about in the water till they became exhausted and drowned. Thus many of the species of the earth perished. Others could get a clinging hold on the edge of the raft and still others were trying and struggling in the water to get a hold. And even those on the raft were now and then pulled off by others struggling for their very existence. Thus for days and nights and for nights and days did things go on. Finally Manabush decided upon a plan by which things could be readjusted. After he had thoroughly studied it out, he called Otter and said: 'You are a good diver. You dive down to the land below us and report how deep the water (blood) is.' Otter did as he was told. He dove downward. For days and days he was gone. Then one morning his lifeless body was found floating near the raft. He was all doubled up and stiff. They got his body and took it onto the raft, and carefully examined the hands, the feet, and the mouth to see if there was any signs of his having seen, or of his having been down to the bottom of the depths; but there was none.

"Manabush then took him up in his strong hands, and, after prying his mouth open, he blew the breath of life into his mouth and nostrils. (Manabush is the all powerful god. He can impart life and cause things to grow. He can also restore life to things that have died.) So Otter came to life again. He then told them that he had not seen the bottom of the great deep, that he was still going down when he became unconscious.

"After Manabush had listened to Otter's report, he called Beaver and said: 'You are a good diver, also. You dive down and see if you can find the land.'

"Beaver dove down and down and down and he also did not return for many days. Finally his body, as was Otter's was found floating lifeless on the surface near the raft. They took it abroad and carefully examined it to see if there were any signs of his having been to the bottom of the liquid world. But there were none. Then Manabush brought him back to life, as he had Otter. He then told them that he had got so far

down as to be able to see trees and other vegetation, that then he became unconscious and knew no more till he was restored to life.

"'Come here,' shouted Manabush to Muskrat, who was shivering in one corner of the raft. 'You dive down and see what you can see and come back and report it to us. We are in desperate straits here. Unless something is done we will all perish.'

Muskrat dove down and down and down out of sight and was not seen again for many months. Then only his lifeless, curled-up body was found floating near the raft. It was picked up and carefully examined. And, lo! he had a leaf in one hand and some dirt both in his mouth and in the other hand (paw). Manabush carefully collected the dirt and the leaf in his own large hand. Then he brought Muskrat back to life as he had Otter and Beaver. Then after he was alive again, he stated that he had gone down and down till finally he saw the trees and vegetation. He continued: 'I then made one great dive and made one great effort to get some of the precious things of the former land surface. As I was making this dive, I became unconscious and knew no more till my life was given back to me by my elder brother.'

"Manabush now had the requisites he desired. He took the dirt and held it in his open hand, palm upwards. On this he began to blow his life-giving, size-increasing breath. He blew just hard enough to blow small particles of earth off of the raft in all directions. These at once increased in size to island areas in the pounding waters. He kept on blowing his breath on the lump of dirt in his hand and the particles kept flying off. The islands were soon coalesced into a land area of considerable size. The animals wished to leave the raft but he forbade them, saying: 'Wait till the land area is so large that you can not see the edge of it. Then you may leave this place.' This soon came. As the god-one kept on blowing particles to add to the area, it finally became quite large. Te determine its extent, he then sent Crow to see how large it was. Crow flew and flew for seven days, finally reaching the end of the land. He then returned and reported.

"'The area is not yet large enough,' said Manabush. So he continued to add to it in the same manner as before, blowing his breath so hard as to be able to blow it beyond the borders

of the then island. This he continued to do for many, many days. Then he sent Falcon-hawk to investigate again the extent of the land area thus formed. Hawk started at once and was gone nearly a year before he came back to report, but Manabush was not satisfied with the then land according to the report, saying that it still was not large enough. So he continued to blow dirt out of the palm of his hand, giving each particle the power in itself to increase in size. He kept thus increasing the size of the land for another whole return of the sun from north to south and back again. He then sent Eagle out to ascertain the extent of the land. And Eagle found it so large that he was never able to return. So Manabush ceased to increase the surface-land and set about to establish other necessary things.

"The first thing that he did after he had created the present land-surface of the earth was to make the pot-holes in which the lakes are today, for without fresh water everything would perish on earth, but he was very careful not to make too much water. After he had made the lakes, he took a handful of seed in his powerful, large, right hand. This he scattered over the whole earth, and from it he caused the various trees and other vegetation to grow over all the land. Then in these wooded parts he established the Ojibwa (Chippewa) Indians. After he had finished his work, he went back to his eastern home at the coming of the Dawn where he is now."

As I was listening to this chant and watching the dance, I noticed that through the center of the lodge longitudinally there were hung many blankets and much bright colored calico, the novitiate's payment to join the order. At the close of the ceremony, I noticed that the medicine men took these medicine gifts to themselves, as the price of their services.

The next day found me in the Indian village of Nett Lake, where I observed a Grand Medicine Lodge dance-scene similar to the one above.

Toward evening I took a canoe and went over to Picture Island and examined the chiseled pictures of the long ago. As I was examining the various pictured scenes night closed over the land, and before another day I was on my way back to civilization.

In Nett Lake about a quarter of a mile off shore to the north of the Indian village of Nett Lake is an island of something like a half acre in area. Its western and southern parts are wooded with polar and birch and elm and shrubs and some viny species. There is also some grass and quite a profusion of flowering plants scattered here and there. Its northeastern part has an exposure of bare rocks pitching into the lake on that side. Its central part reaches an elevation of some ten feet above the surface of the water in the lake. The island is surrounded by rice fields, except on the south where the water is too deep for rice to grow. In the ages past this island as well as the whole surrounding country was glaciated. At the time of this glaciation, the northern sloping rocks on the northeastern part of the island were polished to an almost perfect smoothness.

Later then in the revolving years the region was inhabited by Indians. These Indians visited this picturesque island. Here the medicine men danced and "made medicine;" the Indian wooed his squaw in the squaw dance, and from here Bwemnabusha (Manabush), their god, called the dusky inhabitants to partake with him of the eternal bliss of the happy hunting ground. To commemorate the events of that far away time, the medicine man chiseled the then life scenes on the polished rock surface of their island home. These have been preserved to the investigator, though all history of their purpose and the people that made them have vanished from the legends of the present aborigines of the country. The pictographs, thus preserved, are of dance and medicine scenes, scenes of the hunt, and dream scenes.

This island has one peculiar feature. The polished rock area is hollow beneath; and, walking over it, it gives out a hollow, drum-like sound. For this reason it is considered sacred by the Indians of the reservation to this day. They say that this is the home of their god and that he "drums" whenever they go on the island to tell them they are on sacred ground. To appease this god and keep his good will, they place "medicine," tobacco, and smelling herbs in the crevices and the "hollow" place in the rock as an offering to him.

The pictographs were probably made for the same purpose. The drawings, however, seem to be similar to those at Pipestone, Minnesota, which are known to be Siouan. The Chippewas have

Indian Pictographs
Picture Island, Nett Lake, Minnesota
Plate 2

a legend-myth which seems also to indicate that they are the chiseled pictures of that tribe. It states:

"The first Chippewa Indians in the region came to Pelican Lake from the Vermillion Lake region to the eastward. Arriving at Pelican Lake, they explored it. On coming to what is now known as Farmer John's landing at the west end of this lake, they found a little stream leading northwestward. This they followed to its source, and then after going over a little knoll, they came to the head waters of a little creek that flows westward through the Austrian's homesteads to the northeast lobe of Nett Lake. Coming in sight of that lake, they returned to Pelican Lake and gave word to the other Indians of what they had discovered. A day's rest was then taken. Then a large company of Chippewa passed over this portage route to Nett Lake by way of Lost Creek, carrying their canoes with them.

"They had been canoeing only a few minutes in that lake when they came in sight of Picture Island, and lo! it was swarming with a multitude of beings that were half sea lion and half fish. On their approach these became panic stricken, and, fleeing to the west side of the island, took to the water. They then swam with all speed across the lake and up a little creek that leads southwestward toward O. M. Benner's and Andy Field's allotments. Reaching the head of the stream and still being pursued and caught as in a net, they dove down into the earth. Now the water bubbles forth from the place where they disappeared, a site still held sacred by our people. On coming to the island, the canoemen paddled around it. Then by the track of the muddied water they pursued the *beasts* (fleeing Sioux?) across the lake and up the creek till they found where the earth had swallowed them up as though caught in a net. Since then we have called the lake 'Netor as-sab-co-na (Nett Lake, the lake with a net). When our people returned from the pursuit, they found these pictographs on the island. They are the writings of those half sea lion, half fish beings."

SAUK WAR BUNDLES

Alanson Skinner

While now progressive in many respects, the Sauk were unusually difficult to approach with regard to the matter of selling certain of their sacred objects, particularly the otterskin medicine bags and paraphernalia of the Medicine Dance, and their sacred war bundles, or portable shrines containing war talismans. However, the writer had an unusual advantage in that he was able to understand a little of the Sauk language through his acquaintance with the cognate Menomini tongue, and the very important fact that he is a member of the Medicine Lodge, the great secret society common to most of the Central tribes.

Accordingly, after a lengthy campaign, the confidence of several of the leading members of the Medicine Lodge was gained, and no less than sixteen of the highly prized otter and squirrel skin pouches of the fraternity were collected. The gathering of any of the sacred war bundles was much more difficult, but in the end several keepers of the gens bundle houses were won over, and fourteen of these remarkable palladiums were brought to the Milwaukee Public museum.

In each war bundle are contained certain medicines, such as roots and herbs to render the warriors invulnerable and invisible, the skins of mammals and birds who have promised to give their aid to those who carry them in time of battle, and various other articles, such as prisoner ties, ceremonial aprons, head ornaments and the like put in the bundles as rewards to the first men to strike the foe, or in accordance with the dreams of the bundle owners. These latter articles are often of considerable antiquity and great value and beauty, being adorned with the dyed quills of the porcupine or deer hair embroidery, buffalo hair and horns, and the like. In fact, as no man can foresee what dream may have dictated to the maker of any given bundle, the ethnologist may well expect to find anything in one, from an antique garment to a wampum belt.

Obtaining the bundles is rather a gamble, for it is impossible to look into one before buying it. However, some exceptionally fine specimens were collected in this manner. Among them were a pouch made from the legskin of an albino buffalo, two quill embroidered war aprons, numerous headdresses and prisoner ties, quill ornamented eagle plumes, animal skins with human scalps attached and the like.

A war bundle from the Bear-potato Gens contained a little scaffold ready to set up, and the skins of two otters, to which were attached fragments of eighteen and eight scalps, respectively. A little stick also had three scalplocks tied on it. The latter represented old men taken prisoner by the war party bearing this bundle, the former slain foemen.

A very fine war bundle from the Kickapoo tribe was also obtained. The Kickapoo are on the whole much more conservative than the Sauk, but this bundle was kept in the loft of the Sauk Wolf Gens bundle house. It had been brought there years ago by the members of a Kickapoo Wolf Gens war party who had killed some of their enemies, (it is said that they took four scalps) and were afraid of governmental intervention. They begged leave of their Sauk congeners to leave the bundle there and never returned for it. In course of time, all connected with the bundle died, except one woman, and Mr. Harris, our Sauk interpreter went to her country, searched her out, and bought her rights to the bundle. The finest article in it is a prisoner tie with a broad ornamental band to go around the neck which is made of Indian hemp embroidered heavily with dyed horse hair after the manner of the burden straps of the Iroquois.

Some war bundles of a hitherto unknown type, called "charging war bundles" because they are carried entire into battle on forlorn hope attacks, were likewise collected. One of these is composed principally of the dried skin of a duck hawk contained in a tight envelope of deerskin, with cords to attach it to the left hip when charging naked into the fray.

Not far from the headquarters of the Sauk in Oklahoma dwell the Ioway Indians, a people of the Siouan linguistic stock, closely related, not at all to the sauk, with whom they have ever been on friendly terms, but to our own Wisconsin Winnebago, the Missouri and the Otoe.

In the year 1914 the writer had the privilege of working for some weeks with the last chief of the tribe, David Towhee, and another man of prominence; Joe Springer, collecting specimens and data for the American Museum of Natural History of New York. At that time he was shown one of the sacred peace pipes of the tribe, of which there were seven, and was told that never before had any white man gazed upon it. Chief Towhee died during the great influenza epidemic, but Joe Springer (he died later in the summer), was still alive, so the writer visited him and succeeded in obtaining not only this beautiful pipe, but five others, also the last existing peace-pipe bundle of the practically extinct Missouri tribe. With the assistance of Robert Small, a first class interpreter, many other fine articles were collected, and several side trips to the Otoe were made and a small but good collection was gathered from them as well. A trip to the former Ioway and Great Nemaha Reserve at the Kansas-Nebraska line was almost fruitless, inasmuch as the Ioway and Sauk residing there have definitely abandoned their customs in favor of ours, and within the last three years had a final ceremony, after which they destroyed their sacred medicine bundles and other Indian paraphernalia.

A PREHISTORIC COPPER MINE

Geo. Brinton Phillips, A. B.

Long before the white men had settled in America, the Chippeway Indians and others from the southwest had found a substitute for the flint spears and arrow heads chipped with laborious care. They had discovered occasional fragments of a reddish metallic substance in the soil, which unlike stone could be beaten out with their stone hammers and this they fashioned into arrow heads and other objects. It was native copper from the copper bearing rocks of Michigan. Thousands of years before, when the great ice cap moving down from the frozen north pushing the glacier and ice field ahead, reached, what is now the southern shore of Lake Superior, planing down the trap rocks on its way and grinding and polishing the great granite ledges as it passed over them, and in its irresistible course carrying away the outcrop of the copper bearing rocks of the Ontonagon region. Then, when the retreating glacier melted it deposited its stolen load of fragments of copper loaded rocks in the fields of the west and southwest, miles and miles away.

Exposed to the weather in the course of time, the rocky matter slowly disintegrated and was washed away, leaving in the soil half buried fragments of native copper, often of considerable size. In the Indian mounds of the west and southwest have been found copper ornaments and other objects which the natives fashioned into shapes with their stone implements, and these metal objects may be identified as copper coming from the Lake Superior region.

For the copper from this locality is remarkably pure, assaying 99.85 per cent fine, sometimes carrying just a mere trace of silver and iron. The foreign copper brought over by the traders and obtained by the Indians was never so pure, having always more or less other metals associated with it, for as the refining process of the impure copper in Europe was never very perfect, there was always left some impurities in the metal.

The history of the wonderful mines of Lake Superior is pretty well known, some of the copper bearing rocks around Hancock and Houghton developed rich veins which proved enormously productive in native copper, while in the neighborhood there were shafts which had been sunk to a considerable depth without obtaining any copper and then abandoned.

It was in 1864 when the writer, who had an assay office at Marquette, Michigan, made a visit to the copper region to collect minerals and to examine the mines.

In his search for out crop of rocks which might contain metal, he came on one occasion to a spot where a great tree had been uprooted by a violent windstorm, and it lay with its roots upturned leaving a great gaping hole in the ground. The widespread roots had torn up the soil, so that a ledge of rock was exposed and on one side half hidden there was a singular opening. A nearer inspection revealed an entrance to a shaft which seemed worth exploring and with the light of a few matches he pushed his way in. It seemed to be an ancient mining shaft with parallel walls reaching to the ceiling about seven feet overhead. The rock was a calcite conglomerate such as often carries copper, and he saw projecting from the roof pieces of copper like stalactites, three or four inches long and about as thick as a knife handle. Not having come prepared for such exploration, the writer broke off several specimens of the copper and carried them away, with the intention of exploring the shaft another day when equipped with candles and tools. But it so happened he was never able to repeat the visit.

Taking it altogether, the discovery was very interesting. Here was what seemed to be a prehistoric mining shaft cut into the ledge probably with stone tools by men who had some knowledge of mining. From the fact that the ledge with its opening to the shaft had been completely covered with the accumulated earth and soil and on which a tree had sprung up and grown to a good old age proved that this operation was not that of the modern miner, or the work of the roving Indian.

There was also another reason for believing in the antiquity of the mine. Surely these copper pieces hanging like stalactites from the roof which the writer broke off had *never been visible* to the old miners for if they had been seen by them such very desirable pieces would have been carried off and used.

Copper

Plate 3

When that old shaft was being worked those very desirable shaped bits of copper were imbedded in the calcareous rock and not visible but in the course of possibly centuries, the melting snow overhead and the rain water trickling through the soil carrying carbonic acid gradually dissolved away the calcareous deposit which incrusted the copper until some inches of the pieces now projected from the roof.

The time taken to wear away the rock so as to expose these pieces of copper as well as to fill up the hillside with debris, cover the ledge and the entrance to the shaft, and the accumulation of soil and the old tree, all indicated a long period of time had elapsed since the shaft had been opened and abandoned, and suggested it was the work of some prehistoric race.

A careful examination of the samples of copper broken from the roof of this ancient mine, was interesting, and instructive. The copper was found to be brittle, instead of tough and ductile, and the bright metallic surface which native copper fresh from the mines often shows, was entirely absent. The surface being thickly encrusted with a coating of green carbonate of copper and in places the brown cupreous oxide. The deep corrosion and pitting of the surface suggested long exposure to some chemical action, very different from the patera, or tarnish produced by the air.

To ascertain the amount of this corrosion a small fragment was sawn off and weighed. Weight 3.028 gms. It was treated with hydrochloric acid and warmed, which in a few minutes dissolved the green carbonate coating leaving bright metallic copper, which when washed, dried and weighed, the loss was found to be 0.597 gms., or about 18 per cent of the original weight. This gives some idea of the amount of the corrosion, and the extent of time required to produce it.

This corrosion was very different from the superficial action, which the writer has observed on the surface of specimens of ancient bronze or copper found in the tombs or dug up in some cemeteries, reputed to be one or two thousand years old or more. The specimens from this prehistoric shaft suggested the long continued action of dripping water charged with carbonic acid which had gradually dissolved away the calcite rock in which the native copper was more or less embedded, and corroding

and eating into the surface of the copper, thus destroying its metallic appearance, and affecting its properties.

The writer exhibits in the photograph the specimens of native copper, No. 1 and No. 2, from a dump heap of a Lake Superior copper mine. No. 1 has sharp points of metal and a little rocky matter adhering to it. No. 2 shows sharp jagged points of copper with the calcite crystals which appear as white spots in the photograph, while the jagged edges, projecting points of metal and exposed surfaces of copper are but slightly tarnished after the exposure of some sixty years in a cabinet.

The appearance of specimens No. 3 and No. 4 is very different. They show at a glance the absence of a metallic surface, no sharp points or ragged edges of metal visible, no calcite or rocky matter adhering to them, and appear as if covered with a thick varnish like layer of the green carbonate of copper.

As has been stated, Lake Superior copper is remarkably pure, showing as high as 99.85 per cent pure copper with traces sometimes of iron and silver. An analysis the writer made of a fragment of the clean copper from this ancient shaft gave no evidence of silver or iron, but proved to be almost pure copper, 99.4 per cent fine. The conclusion one arrives at is that this old mining shaft operated by a race of men with some experience in mining had been deserted and abandoned for probably a number of centuries, and hidden from the eyes of the roving Indians by the covering of the opening by the accumulation of soil and the forest tree, and overlooked by the modern prospector in his search for an outcrop of metal.

Who were those ancient miners who, before the days of Columbus, discovered copper in the Lake Superior region, and dug into the hillside a tunnel?

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES

SOCIETY MEETINGS

January 15, 1923, President L. R. Whitney conducted the meeting. There were seventy-two members and visitors present. Mr. George A. West delivered an illustrated lecture on "Stonehenge and the Mounds of Salisbury Plain," which he had visited during a past summer's trip to England. Prof. A. V. Smith gave a description of the stone works and earth works in his native country of Wiltshire. Both the lecture and talk were discussed by the members present. Secretary Brown presented a report of the business conducted at the director's meeting. The deaths of two members, Mr. John A. Hazelwood, Milwaukee, and Mr. George M. Brugger, Fond du Lac, were announced.

February 19, 1923, President Whitney occupied the chair. Sixty members and visitors were in attendance. Mr. Ralph M. Linton, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, delivered a lecture on "The Natives of the Marquesas Islands." Rev. Francis S. Dayton, New London, gave a talk on "The Manufacture of Copper Implements," which he illustrated with numerous specimens collected from Indian village sites in Waupaca County. Mr. A. C. Windau exhibited two fine quartzite knives and a copper point from Columbia County. Secretary Brown announced the dates of the annual joint meeting with the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, and of the annual meeting of the Central Section, A. A. A. Mr. Frank G. Logan had endowed a chair in American archeology at Beloit College, giving $100,000 for that purpose. The death of Mr. Thomas A. Bardon, Ashland, an old member of the Society, was greatly regretted by the members.

March 19, 1923, Annual Meeting. Conducted by President L. R. Whitney. Thirty-eight members and a number of visitors were present. The Messrs. George A. West, William H. Vogel and Charles G. Schoewe were appointed a committee to nominate officers. The following officers were nominated and elected:—President, Alanson Skinner, Vice-presidents, Dr. E. J. Notz, Dr. S. A. Barrett, W. H. Vogel, Dr. F. C. Rogers, H. H. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, C. G. Schoewe, A. T. Newman; directors, H. E. Cole, Dr. Geo. L. Collie, Mrs. H. A. Main, A. P. Kannenberg, E. F. Richter, R. P. Ferry, Mrs. H. E. Koerner and J. Ringeisen, Jr. Dr. W. H. Brown was elected treasurer and Charles E. Brown, secretary. Treasurer Schoewe and Secretary Brown presented their annual reports, which were accepted. Mr. Skinner made a report on the fate of the two Pueblo Indian land bills recently before Congress. Dr. Barrett reported on the success of the Central Section, A. A. A. meeting, held at Milwaukee, on March 2d and 3d. The deaths of Prof. Albert S. Flint, Madison, and Mrs. Amy D. Winship, Racine, both old and devoted members of the Society, were announced. Mr. Huron H. Smith delivered a fine illustrated lecture on the "Uses of Plants by the Wisconsin Menomini Indians."

April 16, 1923. Vice-president Dr. E. J. Notz occupied the chair. Seventy-five members and visitors were present. Professor Nand Singh of Marquette University, Milwaukee, delivered an illustrated lecture on "India and Her People." Exhibits of archeological specimens and photographs were made by Henry Achilles, Sheboygan, Dr. A. R. Wittmann, Merrill, and C. G. Schoewe, Milwaukee. Secretary Brown reported on the success of the joint meeting held with the Academy, at Beloit College, on April 6th and 7th.

May 21, 1923. President Alanson Skinner opened the meeting. Sixty members and visitors were present.

Mr. George A. West delivered an illustrated lecture on "Through the Wilds of Nicaragua," giving an interesting account of the customs of the Indian inhabitants, their villages, river craft, and of the scenery and animal life of the sea coast and the interior of the country. Mr. Skinner told of a recent visit to the Potawatomi in Oklahoma. Mr. Anton Sohrweide, Jr., made an exhibit of Indian stone and bone implements.

At the director's meeting, held earlier in the evening, the expenditure of $125.00 for fencing and other improvements at Aztalan Mound Park was authorized.

OTHER MEETINGS.

The second annual meeting of the American Antropological Association, Central Section, was held at the Milwaukee Public museum, on March 2nd and 3rd. On the first day of the meeting papers were presented by Dr. W. C. Mills, G. R. Fox, G. A. West, Charles R. Keyes, Dr. S. A. Barrett. Alanson Skinner and H. H. Smith. On the second day the speakers were Dr. Frederick Starr, Milford Chandler, C. E. Brown and Alanson Skinner. At the business meeting Dr. William C. Mills of Columbus, Ohio, was elected president of the Section, the Messrs. Charles E. Brown, Madison, and Dr. Berthold Laufer, Chicago, vice-presidents, and J. Alden Mason, Chicago, secretary-treasurer. The meeting was well attended. On the evening of the first day a dinner was given at the Hotel Wisconsin.

The annual joint meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Scienses, Arts and Letters and the Wisconsin Archeological Society was held at Art Hall, Beloit College, Beloit, on Friday and Saturday, April 6th and 7th. The papers presented by the archeologists were the following:

Beloit Mound Groups ..... George L. Collie
Winnebago Villages of the Lower Rock River.....N. W. Jipson
Removal of the Rock River Winnebago in 1833.....Louise P. Kellogg
The Applications of Amerind Decorative Arts .....Mrs. J. W. Tylor
Prehistoric Archeology in France .....A. W. Pond
Wood County Potawatomi .....A. Gerend
The Manufacture of Stone Axes and Celts.....H. L. Skavlem
Indian Cave, Richland County .....C. E. Brown
Wisconsin Caves ..... W. C. English
Report on Archeological Work in Winnebago County....A. P. Kannenberg

Many members of the Wisconsin Archeological Society attended the meeting, the best which the two societies have held for a number of years. On the evening of the first day a banquet was given to the visiting members at Emerson Hall, by the Beloit College faculty. The archeologists and historians took advantage of an opportunity to inspect the rich archeological collections of the Logan museum.

The State Field Assembly of Wisconsin Archeological and Historical societies was held at Oshkosh, on June 8th and 9th, the Winnebago County Archeological and Historical Society acting as host. The program of the first day of the meeting consisted of an automobile pilgrimage to the Indian mounds, old Government buildings, the Governor Doty Log house and other points of interest at Neenah and Menasha, and the old Indian garden beds, stoneworks and caches near Payne's Point. A picnic luncheon was served at the Charles Nevitt cottage on Indian Point. Here addresses were delivered by representatives of the several county and state societies. On the following morning all of those in attendance assembled on the broad verandah of the Municipal Club House, on the Lake Winnebago shore, at Oshkosh. Here a round table discussion of the work of the state and county societies was presided over by Mr. Charles E. Brown. Among the subjects discussed at this meeting were organization and membership. meeting programs and field meetings, landmarks work, museums and public collections, and publications. Among the many participating in these discussions were O. L. Stinson, G. R. Fox, Rev. F. S. Dayton, Mr. and Mrs.

A. C. Neville, A. P. Kannenberg, Nile Behncke, M. G. Bruce, Mrs. Merton Smith, R. J. Barnes and R. B. Buckstaff. Luncheon was eaten at Hotel Athearn.

In the afternoon a pilgrimage was made to the site of the early Grignon-Porlier for trading post and Indian mounds and sites on the shore of Lake Butte des Morts. At the George Overton farm Mr. Overton's interesting archeological collection was displayed and Mr. Overton gave an interesting talk on the Indian history and remains of the region. The meeting was in every respect a very successful and interesting one and reflected great credit upon the officers and members of the Winnbago County Archological and Historical Society, who organized it. The societies represented at this field assembly were the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, and the Manitowoc, Waukesha, Rock, Green Lake, Brown and Winnebago county societies. An invitation to hold next year's meeting at Stevens Point was accepted.

OTHER ITEMS.

The Sheboygan County Historical Society has decided to assume charge of the care and increase of the archeological, historical and natural history collections of the public museum now occupying the second floor of the public library building at Sheboygan. Mr. Walter Distelhorst is the secretary of the society. Mr. Ray Van Handel is largely responsible for creating public interest in the progress of the museum, the assembling of whose original collections was begun by Dr. A. Gerend and others some years ago. So large and progressive a city as Sheboygan deserves to possess a first class municipally supported public museum.

Rev. Leopold E. Drexel, for many years a very active member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and greatly beloved by all who knew him well, died at Fox Lake, on June 26. Until the appearance of his fatal illness, three years ago, Father Drexel was one of the most enthusiastic and helpful members of the state society. He was the organizer and first curator of the fine museum at St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis, and was himself its best patron. For the state society he has conducted investigations in past years in the Lake Winnebago region; in Calumet and Fond du Lac counties; in the Wisconsin river region, in Columbia county; in the Mississippi river region, in Grant county, in Fox Lake region, in Dodge county, and in other localities in the state.

Prof. Albert Stowell Flint, another prominent member of the Wisconsin society, for many years one of the astronomers of Washburn observatory of the University of Wisconsin, died at his home at Madison, on February 22nd, after a long illness.

In his vacation periods Professor Flint, in company with Mr. H. E. Cole and other members conducted archeological investigations for the state society in Monroe, Dane and other Wisconsin counties. He was for a number of years the Madison vice-president of the society and the chairman of its mound preservation committee. For a number of years he also actively assisted Secretary Brown in conducting the annual archeological and historical excursions of University summer session students. His enthusiasm for the work of the society never lagged even during his illness.

Mrs. Amy Davis Winship, the oldest member of the society, died at Racine, at the age of ninety-two years, on February 19. She also was an enthusiastic and greatly beloved member. Mr. George M. Brugger, Fond du Lac; Dr. Nelson P. Hulst and John A. Hazelwood, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Thomas Bardon, Ashland, were other loyal friends whom it was hard to lose from our membership roll.

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Archeological Society has elected since January the following new annual members: Dr. F. W. Lehman, Hartford; Mrs. Mary Brugger, Fond du Lac; E. S. Knudson, Eau Claire;

Milo C. Richter, Milwaukee; Benjamin Nussbaum, Forest, Illinois; A. E. Hollister, Tomah; E. A. Gilman, Portage, and Charles L. Wilhelm, St. Louis.

Dr. N. P. Jipson, Chicago, and Prof. Nand Singh, Milwaukee, have been elected to honorary membership.

At the request of the New York State Archeological Association the State of New York has enacted a law relating to the reproduction or forgery of archeological objects. This is very similar to the Wisconsin law. We trust that our brother archeologists in other states will cause similar laws to be enacted.

Dr. Frederick Starr, the distinguished American anthropologist, retired from active service with the University of Chicago, on June 15, after thirty-one years connection with that institution. He has been with the University since its organization in 1892. He will hereafter devote himself to writing, to field investigations in Japan, China, Korea, Cambodia and Siam, and occasional lecturing. His retirement was marked by a series of remarkable testimonials from various organizations.

Professor Starr will make his future home in Seattle, Washington. The Wisconsin Archeological Society, of which he has been a devoted member and helpful adviser for many years, joins with other friends in congratulating Professor Starr and in hoping that he may continue for many years to work in the field in which has won world-wide distinction.

Dr. Henry M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, the well-known archeologist, calls the attention of the Society to "a party who in traveling about the country, buying Indian relics and paying for the same with worthless checks. Some of these are given on St. Louis and others on Cincinnati banks." He usually offers from twice to several times the value of the specimens. As an example, in Kansas City, he offered $1,200 for a $200 collection. He has operated at Albion, Michigan, Hannibal, Missouri, and in other places, introducing himself as a personal friend of Dr. Whelpey. He is described as a rather slightly built man, weighing about 175 pounds, eyes slantingly dipped at the nose. Sometimes he wears glasses.

The National Research Council, Washington, D. C., has issued a pamphlet entitled "State Archeological Surveys, Suggestions in Methods and Technique." This publication is prepared by the Committee on State Archeological Surveys of the Council, and of which Dr. Clark Wissler is chairman. Its price is 50 cents. Members of the Society should not fail to secure copies for their libraries before the supply is exhausted.

On July 7th the State Historical Museum and Wisconsin Archeological Society conducted the annual archeological and historical excursion of University of Wisconsin summer session students, 300 students participating. Mr. Brown was assisted by Miss Louise P. Kellogg, Mrs. J. H. Tylor and Prof. A. H. Sanford, all of whom gave talks at some of the different places visited. On July 14 a hike was conducted to the mound groups on the University campus and farms, all of which are now marked with tablets. On July 19 the annual "Folklore" meeting was held on the upper campus. Four hundred students were present. The speakers were Prof. J. C. Elsom, Prof. H. B. Lathrop, Miss Louise P. Kellogg, Miss Estelle Bonnell, Miss Ruth Johnson and Mrs. Banker. On July 24 Miss Kellogg gave an outdoor talk on Muir knoll on "Wisconsin Indian Tribes." On July 26 Prof. E. B. Gordon's class in pageantry presented an "Indian Mound Ceremonial" in connection with the unveiling of a tablet on one of the University mound groups. About one thousand students were present. Mr. Brown delivered the unveiling address.

A recent communication received by Secretary Brown from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., gives the number of Indians residing on reservations in the state of Wisconsin:

Chippewa, Lac Courte Oreilles	1307
Chippewa, Lac du Flambeau	810
Chippewa, La Pointe (Bad River)	1114
Chippewa, Red Cliff	516
Potawatomi, Potawatomi	386
Menomini, Menominee	1819
Oneida, Oneida	2657
Stockbridge & Munsee, Shawano County	606
	9,215

In addition to the foregoing there are 1,283 members of the Winnebago tribe under the jurisdiction of the Grand Rapids Agency. There are many scattered members of the several tribes resident in Wisconsin who are not attached to any reservation, many of whom have taken lands on the public domain either as Indians or as citizens.

The University of Wisconsin has recently published a leaflet, "Wisconsin Indian Tribes," for the use of Summer Session students. Members of the society can obtain copies by enclosing a two cent stamp to the State Historical Museum, Madison.

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Vol. 2 October 1923 No. 4
NEW SERIES

STONE SPADES AND HOES

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

Wisconsin Archeological Society

Milwaukee, Wis.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.

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These are held in the Lecture Room in the Library-Museum Building, in Milwaukee.

During the months of July to October no meetings are held.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Life Members, $25.00 — Sustaining Members, $5.00

Annual Members, $2.00

Junior Members, $.50 — Institutional Members, $1.50

All communications in regard to the Wisconsin Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to Charles E. Brown, Secretary and Curator, Office, State Historical Museum, Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. W. H. Brown, Treasurer, 1240 Second St., Milwaukee.

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The Wisconsin Archeologist

Published Quarterly by the Wisconsin Archeological Society

Vol. 2 MADISON, WIS., October, 1923 No. 4
New Series

STONE SPADES AND HOES

C. E. Brown

In the course of twenty years of research and exploration the Wisconsin Archeological Society has published descriptions of the character, frequency and distribution in the state of numerous classes of stone implements in use by the early Wisconsin Indians but of the flint and other stone spades and hoes but little information has been printed. In a state where mounds and other aboriginal earthworks are as numerous as they are in Wisconsin it is only natural to suppose that stone digging and agricultural implements would exist in large numbers and in various well-fashioned and interesting and well-established types. This is, however, not the case. Only about twenty specimens of stone digging implements of the spade form and a small number of notched hoes are preserved in the numerous public and private collections in the state. At Aztalan, where an immense amount of digging must have been performed in heaping up the earth about the base of the stockade once surrounding this early Indian village and in constructing the mounds formerly within and without the enclosure, only three flint spades have been collected in the cultivation of the land and the early and recent excavations of this site. Such implements have not been found near the large mound groups existing in different parts of Wisconsin. Early French explorers state that some of the Indians of the Green Bay region were using shell hoes in their agriculture. In more recent times the natives have been reported as using pointed sticks and the shoulder blades of animals for digging implements. It is thought that the old-time hoes of the Menomini may have had stone blades.* No doubt other tribes may have used them. Almost any rude stone spall with one sharp edge might be lashed to a wooden handle and

*Skinner, Material Culture of the Menomini, 157.

used as a spade or hoe. Stones which may have served such purposes have been picked up on village sites here and there in Wisconsin.

Of the spades which have been found in Wisconsin, and which are to be described, eleven are similar in form to and made of the same material as the spades found so numerously in Illinois and adjoining Middle Mississippi Valley states. These, or most of them, are made of the light brown or greyish flint which occurs in a group of aboriginal quarries near Mill Creek, Illinois. Here this flint is found in both nodular and lenticular masses, and pits were dug to a depth of twenty-five feet to obtain these. These concretions were sought by the Indian quarrymen for the manufacture of spades and hoes, and also for knives and spear-points.* Many unfinished and broken specimens have been found here. A few spades and hoes made of native materials have been found in Wisconsin. The fine, large quartzite spades, of which a few have been obtained in northwestern Wisconsin, have received no previous mention in archeological literature of the Middle West. Undoubtedly others will be found when other village sites and burial places are exposed and disturbed by the cultivation and clearing of land in this region.

Warren K. Moorehead* classifies the flint spade types of the Middle Mississippi Valley as follows:

a. Oval spades.
b. With diameter increasing towards digging end.
c. With flaring or convex or angular digging end.

He says of these interesting flint digging and agricultural implements: "Formerly, there was some question as to just what purpose these served, but we now know that their distribution was confined to the rich soils of the central Mississippi basin. They do not occur at all frequently in the South, neither are they found in the Great Plains proper, save perhaps occasionally in eastern Kansas and central Iowa. The polished edges of many of them plainly indicate that they were made use of by the more sedentary tribes to prepare the ground for the planting of corn, beans, squashes and such other seeds as the Indians possessed. Judging from the prodigious number of these im-

*Handbook of Am. Indians, 555.
*The Stone Age in North America, v. 1, 178.

plements in the hands of museums and private collectors, agriculture was carried on by the natives in no small measure.

"The chipping of most of them is rather rough. It was not necessary for the ancient worker in flint to exert his skill on an implement designed for a rough, although a very useful, purpose, yet there are specimens not lacking in the museums to prove that the implement was blocked out after the ordinary fashion, and, by means of a secondary chipping, small flakes were detached and the surface made as smooth and even as that of a large spear-head." The polish which appears on the edges of many of these implements is due to their use as digging implements. Some of the beautifully chipped and smoothed and polished implements, he believes, are ceremonial in character. Especially fine collections of these spades are in the museum of the Missouri Historical society at St. Louis. He states that Mr. H. M. Braun of East St. Louis had one hundred and eighty-seven of these spades and more than a hundred of the (notched) hoes in his collection. Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis is reported to possess an even larger number of flint hoes and spades.

The writer has seen one or two of these fine Illinois spades which were highly polished over their entire surfaces. The notched hoes were lashed by rawhide thongs or cord to wooden handles, the spades were either fastened to handles or used directly in the hand. Some of the spades are fourteen or more inches in length.

Wisconsin Flint Spades

1. In the collection of Mr. H. M. Jaycox, at Whitewater, there is a flint spade which was found in 1887 on the site of once stockade-protected early Indian village at Aztalan, in Jefferson county. This specimen is somewhat elliptical in form, its broader or cutting edge being somewhat battered, very probably in the course of its use as a digging implement. Its length is 11½ inches and its width at its middle 4¾ inches. In the collections of the Milwaukee Public Museum there are two flint spades obtained during its recent excavations at the same place. One of these is oval in form and less than 12 inches in length. All of these specimens are made of Illinois flint and are identical in form with the spades found in such numbers in the middle Mississippi valley.

2. A large specimen, also made of this material, was formerly in the A. J. Barry collection, at Montello. An outline drawing of this spade, made years ago by the writer, shows it to have been about 14 inches in length, 3½ inches wide near its cutting edge, 4 inches at its middle, and 2⅞ inches near its roundly-pointed extremity. It is thought to have been found in Marquette county.

3. Another blade of this form was in the former Horace McElroy collection, at Janesville, and was obtained in Rock county. This spade was 10½ inches long. Its width near its cutting edge was 2⅞ inches, at its middle 3⅛ inches, and 2½ inches at the other extremity. The material was a pink and light reddish flint. Because of its character there is some doubt whether this specimen was ever actually employed for digging.

4. Mr. J. P. Schumacher reported the presence of a spade made of brown flint in his collection at Green Bay. According to the drawing furnished by him, its length is 9¾ inches. At its cutting edge its width is 3⅛ inches, at its middle 3¼ inches and near its narrow extremity 2 inches. At its middle it is about one inch thick.

5. In the S. D. Mitchell collection, at Green Lake, there is a portion, probably above one-third or one-fourth, of a broken spade. At a distance of 2 inches from its broadly rounded, polished cutting edge this fragment is 4¾ inches in width.

6. A specimen in the State Historical museum (Hall collection) differs in form from any of the foregoing in having both extremities broadly rounded so that its outline is oval or somewhat rectangular. Its length is 9⅜ inches and its width at the middle 4⅝ inches. Near one extremity its width is 3¾ and near the other 4 inches at its thickest part, at its middle it is one inch thick. This spade is roughly chipped of the light brownish flint in use in the manufacture of many of the spades found in southern and central Illinois. One extremity shows a slight polish. It is said to have been found in Dane county, Wisconsin. It weighs one pound and thirteen ounces. A specimen of similar form, found near Beloit, in Rock county, was nearly 8 inches long, and 3¼ inches wide at its middle.

7. A small spade in the same collection, also probably obtained in Dane county, is made of the same foreign material as the foregoing. Its outline is somewhat triangular, the cutting edge

is broadly rounded and the other extremity pointed. It is an unusually small specimen, its length being only 6½ inches. Its thickness at its middle is ⅞ of an inch. At its cutting edge this spade measures 3⅜ inches in width, at its middle 2¾ inches and within 2 inches of its pointed end 2 inches. Its cutting edge shows a slight polish and there is also a slightly polished area near its other extremity on one side of its surface, probably due to the former attachment of a wooden handle at that place. It weighs 12 ounces.

8. A fine spade in the State Historical museum comes from an Indian burial place at Butte des Morts, in Winnebago county. It is of the pointed oval form and is made of flesh colored flint. Its weight is one pound and 12 ounces. It is finely chipped and has been smoothed over its entire surface. Its length is 11½ inches and its width at its middle is 4¾ inches. Within 2 inches of its rounded extremity its width is 3⅝ inches, and at the same distance from its pointed end 2¾ inches. Its thickness at its middle is ⅞ of an inch. Mr. Frank Mueller, Princeton, has a triangular Illinois flint spade which is 8½ inches long and 5¼ inches wide at the cutting edge.

9. The only flint spade of the rare bell-shaped form known to have been found in Wisconsin was collected in 1910, at Newburg, Rock county. It was formerly in the Evansville collection of Mr. David Van Wart. It was made of the same light brown or tan colored flint as the middle Mississippi Valley spades. Its cutting edge was highly polished over its entire breadth. At its middle this polished area was ⅞ of an inch broad. The length of this fine specimen was 8⅛ inches. At the angles (corners) of its blade its width was 6¼ inches, at its middle 5⅛ inches and across its squared head 2⅝ inches.

Quartzite Spades

10. The largest quartzite spade known is somewhat elliptical in outline. Its length is 13½ inches, equalling in size some of the largest of the flint spades of Illinois. Its width near its upper and narrower extremity is 3½ inches, near its middle 5 inches and near its cutting edge 4 inches. This spade is made of dark brown quartzite and is roughly chipped. Its thickness at its thickest part, near its middle, is 1½ inches, and it weighs 3½ pounds. It was obtained from an old Indian village site

at Island Lake, in Rusk county. It is one of the archeological treasures of the State Historical museum.

11. Another quartzite spade in the state collections is broader than the foregoing specimen, the cutting or spading edge is broadly rounded and the other extremity pointed. It is made of the same material as the foregoing and comes from Hudson, St. Croix county. Its length is 11 inches and its width at its middle 5⅝ inches. At a distance of 2 inches from its rounded cutting edge its width is 4⅜ inches. It is 1⅛ inch thick near its middle and it weighs 2 pounds and 10 ounces.

12. Another large quartzite spade was found in a field at Eagle Point, La Fayette township, Chippewa county. This specimen is more nearly oval in outline than either of the foregoing, its cutting edge being but little broader and somewhat rounder than the other extremity. Its length is 11¾ inches and its width at its middle 6¾ inches. It is made of white quartzite and its weight is 5¼ pounds. It is in the E. Reister collection at Chippewa Falls.

13. A long narrow spade in this collection, from the same locality, is made of a dirty greyish-brown quartzite. It resembles the first quartzite spade described in its general outline. One of its edges is somewhat irregular from near its middle to its cutting edge. Its length is 12 inches, near its narrowest extremity its width is 2 inches, at its middle 3⅝ inches, and at its cutting edge 2⅞ inches.

14. In this collection, also from the same locality, there is a broken spade (about half of the implement) of the same general outline as the foregoing. Its length is 6⅜ inches. Its width at its middle is 3¼ inches and near its rounded extremity 2 inches. It is made of brown quartzite.

15. Another quartzite spade from Eagle Point is of smaller size than any of the others, its length being only 6¾ inches. This specimen has a rounded cutting edge, the other extremity ending in a rounded point. Its width near its cutting edge is 2⅝ inches, near its middle 3 inches and near its pointed extremity 1¾ inches.

16. A small triangular spade (?) made of light brown quartzite, comes from South Madison, Dane county. Its length is only 5½ inches and its width at its cutting edge 3⅞ inches. Its thickness is ⅜ of an inch and its weight 7 ounces. It is a

fine specimen, all of its edges being thin and sharp. It is in the state museum. Mr. Frank H. Lyman, Kenosha, has in his collection a large oval spade made of brown chalcedony. This fine specimen, the only spade made of this material which the writer has seen, comes from Iowa. Its length is 10 inches and its greatest width 5 inches. At its middle it is one inch thick.

Stone Spades

17. Spades made of other material than flint or quartzite have been found in Wisconsin. Most of these are rudely fashioned from slabs of stone. One in the state museum is a broad, flat piece of limestone, the edges of which have been ground. This specimen is 7⅛ inches long and ⅞ of an inch thick at its middle. It weighs one pound and 6 ounces. Both extremities are broadly rounded. Its width at its cutting edge is 4½ inches, at its middle 4⅜ inches and at its head 3 inches. It comes from a Winnebago Indian village site at Carcajou, on the northwest shore of Lake Koshkonong.

Notched Hoes

So far as known no notched hoe of the well-known middle Mississippi valley form has as yet been obtained in Wisconsin.

1. A chipped limestone hoe of large size was found on the east shore of Lake Nagawicka, in Waukesha county, over twenty years ago and was in the A. S. Mitchell collection at Milwaukee. This specimen was of such large proportions that if used at all in agricultural labors it must have been with difficulty. Its length was 9¾ inches and its width across its broad blade, just below the notches 8 inches. The cutting edge was slightly curved and measured 8½ inches in width. Its sides were concave. The notches, above the blade, were deep, extending inward from the edge for depths of 1½ and 1⅜ inches. The distance across the implement between these was 4½ inches. Its base, measuring nearly 6¾ inches in width, was deeply notched (1¾ inches). Only the edges of this hoe were flaked, the remainder of its stone surface being in its natural state. Mr. Mitchell reported the finding of a similar hoe at Lake Koshkonong.

2. Another large hoe is in the S. D. Mitchell collection at Green Lake, being found in the county of the same name. This

specimen was made of a slab of granite. Its length was 10⅛ inches. Its broad semi-circular blade was 7¾ inches in width. Two shallow notches were on either side of the middle of this hoe. Between these notches its width was 6¾ inches. Midway between the notches and the upper extremity the width of the implement was 6¾ inches. Its thickness was from ¾ to 1½ inches.

3. In the frontispiece of January, 1903, issue of The Wisconsin Archeologist (V. 2, Nos. 2-3) there is figured a large notched flint hoe which was found at Poygan, Winnebago county. This resembles a notched spearpoint in form. Its length is given as 7⅛ inches and the extreme width of its blade as 3¼ inches. Its greatest thickness is one inch and its weight 11 ounces.

Other stone spades and hoes will very likely be found in Wisconsin. It is desirable that the Society should possess a record of these, and members are requested to notify its secretary of their occurrence.

A REPORT ON THE WISCONSIN WINNEBAGO

Dr. Paul Radin's report on "The Winnebago Tribe," for the appearance of which in print Wisconsin archeologists and historians have waited patiently since the year 1917, has just appeared in the 37th Annual Report of the American Bureau of Ethnology. The report, which contains but a part of the material collected by the author among this very interesting Wisconsin Indian tribe during his researches conducted among its members in Wisconsin and Nebraska, during the years 1908 to 1913, is certain to be welcomed by numerous students and other residents of the state. Interesting chapters in this report are devoted to the archeology, and history of the tribe, its material culture (habitations, clothing, hunting, fishing, agriculture, games and amusements, musical instruments, travel and transportation, etc.), general social customs, burial and funeral customs, warfare, the council lodge, system of education, social organization—specific clans, religion, dances and war-bundle feasts.

The author assumes for reasons stated that this tribe entered the state from the south, probably from the southeast. That it developed its mound-building customs after it reached Wisconsin. "There can be no doubt," he says, "that the Winnebago and the closely related tribes like the Missouri, Oto and Iowa represented the second of the four westward migrations of the Siouan tribes." The Mandan, Hidatsa and Crow preceded them. The Omaha, Ponca, Osage, Kansa and Quapaw followed the second group, and the Dakota and Assiniboin were the fourth or last group.

"When the Winnebago lived on Lake Michigan the tribe was so large that each clan had its own chief and a general chief presided over the whole tribe. After a while it became so hard to obtain food that a band of Winnebago went south. They never returned. These are now in the Southwest. Some of them are the Missouri and some the Iowa. Band after band kept moving away until only one was left—the present Winnebago. Four lodges once left the main tribe at Prairie du Chien or McGregor, and never returned. This happened after all the tribes had leagued together against the Winnebago. The reason

that these four lodges left the Winnebago was because they were afraid that war might break out again. Some people believe that the Oto were this lost branch, for they speak the same language with but few differences and use many old words that the Winnebago employed but have now given up."

In his chapter on Winnebago archeology the author says *in re* the erection of mounds by the Winnebago that some of the members of the tribe were able "to give more or less reasonable explanations of the uses of most of the mounds, but a number of the older people claimed to have more or less distinct recollections of the erection of some of them. In obtaining notes on social organization the writer was told incidentally that it had been customary not very long ago to erect near each habitation of each clan an effigy of their clan animal. Subsequently, upon a more systematic inquiry, it was discovered that not only were such effigy mounds erected near clan habitations, but also on every plantation owned by each clan. In other words, these effigy mounds were to all intents and purposes, property marks. Similar effigies are found on the porcupine quillwork, on the war bundles, and on the woven bags still used by the Winnebago in Wisconsin."

The author gives a very considerable amount of very valuable and useful information about the Winnebago clans and their former customs. He learned of the existence of twelve of these —the thunderbird, warrior (hawk), eagle, pigeon, bear, wolf, water spirit (panther), deer, elk, buffalo, fish and snake. He gives several diagrams showing the seating arrangement of these clans in the council lodge, also of the position of the principal clans in a village.

He discusses at some length the relationship of individuals to the clan animal, the clan ties, clan functions, reciprocal relationship, possessions of the clan, and clan marks of identification. In another chapter he gives the origin myths of some of the clans, clan names and clan songs, and other information concerning them.

Members of the Society are urged to obtain copies of this very useful report for their own libraries.

LOUIS LOTZ

Dr. Louis Lotz, the well-known Milwaukee pharmacist, and a charter member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, died at his home at Milwaukee, on Sunday, November 18th, after a short illness. He was 80 years of age at the time of his death.

He was born in Germany in 1843, receiving his education at the University of Munich. In 1869 he came to America and in 1870 to Milwaukee, where he conducted a pharmacy until the month of October, when he closed out his business because of his poor health.

Dr. Lotz took a keen interest in both archeological and ethnological investigations. He was in past years a frequent speaker at the Milwaukee meetings of the Society, illustrating his lectures with interesting specimens collected by himself among the Wisconsin Indians and in the Pueblo Indian villages in the Southwest. A miniature model of the village of Acoma and another of the famous Cliff Palace, now in the State Historical museum, were prepared by him.

He also presented many of the most interesting specimens in the old drug store in the same institution.

For the Milwaukee Germania newspaper he wrote many interesting articles, especially on his researches and experiences among the Pueblos and the archeological landmarks of New Mexico and Arizona. For many years he made carefully prepared and interesting exhibits in the show windows of his Chestnut street pharmacy and these served to awaken an interest in natural history and anthropology in many young men and women of his home city. His pharmacy, because of its unique character, became widely known throughout the United States. Its owner himself prescribed and compounded all of his own prescriptions. He had for years a very large number of patients who sought his medical advice and assistance. No cigars or tobacco, candy, cameras, writing paper, magazines or other of the articles of this class, with which all modern drug stores are stocked, were ever dealt in at the famous Chestnut street pharmacy.

The loss of Dr. Louis Lotz is mourned by many members of the state society and of other scientific, civic, historical and fraternal organizations of which he was a much beloved, active and generous member.

AN INDIAN SPIRIT STONE

Dr. Alphonse Gerend has contributed several photographs of an animal shaped Indian spirit stone. This interesting specimen is the property of John Mike, a Winnebago, and is located on his land near the Black River, several miles east of Hatfield, and about twelve miles north of Black River Falls, in Jackson county. Mr. Mike, whose portrait appears with the stone, said of it: "My stone animal was kept by my great grandfathers. My grandfather kept it, beginning in 1809, until his death. I have the possession of the animal since my father died, in 1908, he being then 99 years old. This animal is helpful to the members of our families. We ask it for strength and power and for wild game. He replies by giving us these and power. He gives us these through his spirit." Tobacco offerings are made to this stone effigy.

These spirit stone shrines are not confined to Indian sites in Wisconsin and adjoining states. Through the courtesy of Col. George E. Laidlaw, the well-known Canadian archeologist, the writer was recently given the opportunity to see a photograph of a large spirit rock which is situated on the shore of Catfish Lake, in Algonquin Park, Ontario. It is a large angular rock, standing in the open, supported by several smaller rocks, and bears a striking resemblance to a turtle or other water monster. "Turtle Rock" is estimated to weigh about thirty tons.

Algonquin Park is a large tract of wild land set aside by the Provincial government of Ontario for the preservation and propagation of native birds and animals. It is a very wild and rugged region of Laurentian formation, with many lakes, ponds and streams, hills, swamps and beaver meadows.

Several years ago, while on a visit to the Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewa reservation, in northwestern Wisconsin, the writer noted at one entrance to the one-hundred foot wigwam at White Fish in which meetings of the local Mitäwin, or Medicine Lodge, are occasionally held, a large curiously eroded boulder, partly buried in the soil. On entering the framework of the long, narrow lodge other similar moulders, also fixed in the soil, were encountered. Pairs of these, placed opposite each other,

John Mike and His Spirit Stone
Plate 1

were found up the length, on either side of the center line of the structure. There were four such pairs separated from each other by even distances.

This feature had not heretofore been noted by either the writer or investigators of local Indian ethnology. No Indians were present at the time from whom the exact significance of these manitou stones could be learned.

Similar stones are occasionally seen in Indian wigwams or dwellings. These are personal or family manitous. Spherical or oval stones picked up in river beds or elsewhere are believed to be eggs which a thunderbird has dropped. They are preserved and are supposed to prevent the house from being struck by lightning bolts. Descriptions of some interesting Wisconsin spirit stones have been printed in recent issues of The Wisconsin Archeologist (v. 7 no. 4 and v. 20 no. 3).

COPPER IMPLEMENTS IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Up to the past ten or twelve years but very few native copper implements had been found in the northern counties of the state. With the occupation and cultivation of northern lands the number of such finds has been steadily increasing.

From Dr. A. R. Wittman, of Merrill, a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the writer has received outlines and descriptions of the copper implements in his collection. Among these are stemmed and socketted spear points, knives, a harpoon-point, awls, a needle, a fishhook, a spud, a crescent and beads. Of these implements twenty-five were obtained in Lincoln county and forty-five in Vilas and Oneida counties. Ten are from near Heafford Junction and others from Trout Lake and other localities. The Lincoln County specimens are from Indian sites and burial places on the east bank of the Wisconsin River within from three to six miles of Merrill.

The largest copper knife in his collection is 7⅞ inches long, the haft and the blade being of nearly equal length. The haft is broad and flat. This knife comes from near Merrill. A smaller knife, from Heafford Junction, is about 5⅝ inches long with the very unusual feature of a bifurcated ("fish-tail") haft. The smallest knife is only 3⅝ inches long. A flat harpoon, 7 inches long, has a small barb on either side and within ⅝ of an inch of its point. Its width is ⅝ of an inch. It resembles in its shape some bone harpoons which have been found in Wisconsin.

A stout fishhook is 3 inches long and is provided with an eye, an unusual feature. A single toothed or serrated tang spear point from near Merrill is 3⅛ inches long. Socketted spear points are from 1⅞ to 5 inches long. Several are provided with rivet holes. The largest flat tang spear point is 6 and the smallest 2⅜ inches long.

An examination of the Society's records shows that two copper implements, a spear point and a perforator, have been found in Douglas county; three, a fishhook and knives in Burnett county, seven, a crescent, awl and four spear points in Polk county, a spear point in Ashland county; a spud in Iron county; twenty-

six, including spear points, knives, awls, a harpoon point and bead in Lincoln county; twenty-three, including spear points, knives, chisels, perforators and a spud in Oneida county; thirty-eight, including spear points and knives in Vilas county; five, two spear points, a knife, axe and crescent in Rusk county; two spear points in Price county; fifty, including three axes, seven awls and forty beads, in Chippewa county; an axe in Clark county; a perforator in Langlade county, and three, two spear points and a knife, in Barron county.* A total of 163 copper implements found in these fourteen northern counties. While this number is very small when compared to the large number of such implements found in especially the Lake Michigan shore counties in southern Wisconsin we may expect it to be greatly increased during the coming years when other northern lands are settled and cultivated. A cache or deposit of ten copper chisels found in recent years near Rhinelander, in Oneida county, was one of the richest finds of copper implements made in northern Wisconsin.

Both the H. P. Hamilton and J. P. Schumacher collections contain considerable numbers of copper implements found in recent years in Oconto and Marinette counties, in northeastern Wisconsin. Some interesting copper artifacts have also been found north of the Wisconsin line in Michigan.

*A large number of copper implements were said to have once been disturbed in railroad grading at Chetek. Nothing is known concerning them.

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES

MEETINGS

A meeting of the Wisconsin Archeological Society was held in the trustee room of the Milwaukee Public museum on Monday evening, October 15th. There were 50 members and visitors present. President A. B. Skinner occupied the chair.

Secretary Brown announced the election to membership of Helen C. Robertson, Whitefish Bay; Stone Hill Camp for Girls, Hayward, Rev. Niel E. Hansen, Whitewater; Herman Blatz, La Monda Park, Cal., and Dr. F. W. Lehmann, Hartford. Mr. Anton Sohrweide, Jr., Watertown, was elected a life member.

Mr. Skinner delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Mascouten of Milwaukee" and Mrs. Skinner an illustrated talk on "Archeological Explorations in the Ozark Mountains," the latter being an account of the recent discovery of interesting human remains in the dry caves of that region.

Mr. Anton Sohrweide, Jr., exhibited specimens collected from Indian sites along the Rock River, at Watertown, and Mr. C. G. Schoewe a bird stone found by himself on an Indian site on the Oconomowoc River near North Lake, in Waukesha county.

A meeting of the Society was also held on November 19th, 35 members and visitors being present. Mr. C. B. Whitnall, secretary of the Milwaukee County Park Commission and Rural Planning Board, delivered an address on "The Conservation of the Landmarks of Milwaukee County." This was discussed by the members in attendance. At his suggestion President Skinner appointed a special committee consisting of the Messrs. George A. West, Charles E. Brown, Huron H. Smith, Charles G. Schoewe and Dr. E. J. W. Notz to cooperate with the Commission in its work. Mrs. Theodore Koerner, Albert M. Fuller and Dr. Frank Ehlman, Milwaukee, were elected members of the Society. The deaths of Dr. Louis Lotz, and of Mr. Otto J. Habhegger, a former president of the Society, were announced.

The appointment of Mr. Town L. Miller, Fairwater, as a member of the Research Committee of the Society, was approved by the Executive Board.

OTHER NOTES

An artistic granite monument has been erected by John Bell Chapter, D. A. R., of Madison, on the site of the Black Hawk War battlefield of Wisconsin Heights (1832). This was formally unveiled at a field meeting held on the spot on the afternoon of Labor Day, September 23, in which members of the Chapter and of the Wisconsin Archeological Society and State Historical Society joined. Many other visitors from the surrounding country were also present.

Miss Louise P. Kellogg, of Madison, delivered the principal address of a very interesting program. The battlefield is located on County Highway J, the beautiful river road between the Sauk bridge and Mazomanie.

At Aztalan Mound Park important improvements have been made under the direction of Chairman Robert P. Ferry. A new fence has been erected along three sides of the property, shade trees have been planted and several sign boards are in place. At this date the holes in the mounds are being filled with earth. Other improvements will probably be made next year. Many persons visited the park during the summer and autumn.

Mr. Frank H. Lyman, Kenosha, a member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, has presented to Kenosha county his large and valuable archeological collection. The making of this collection, almost entirely from village sites, burial places and other Indian sites in the county, has occupied Mr. Lyman's spare time for many years. It will be installed in cases in the new county court house.

At the annual meeting of the State Historical Society, held on October 18th, State Senator W. H. Titus informed the members of his intention of presenting to the State Historical museum his very valuable collection of archeological materials from the caves, cliff dwellings and other ruins of the Southwest. The Titus collection is the finest collection of its character in the Northwest. It contains about 1,000 pottery vessels and nearly 2,000 implements. A portion of the collection is now on exhibition in the public library at Fond du Lac, the senator's home city.

On October 17th, Dr. Frederick C. Rogers, of Oconomowoc, a well-known member of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Wisconsin Indian Mounds," before a group of physicians from Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, Waukesha, Oconomowoc and Berlin, at the University Club, at Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Chapter of Friends of Our Native Landscape held its autumn meeting at the Natural Bridge, at Leland, Sauk county, on Saturday, November 3d. About one hundred members and friends from Madison, Baraboo and other places were present. Mr. T. W. English, Wyocena, delivered an interesting address on "Wisconsin Caves."

The Apostle Islands Indian Pageant Corporation was organized at a meeting held at the Knight Hotel, Ashland, on Sunday, October 28th. This corporation is organized for the purpose of reviewing the early Indian traditions and history of the Lake Superior shore and Northern Wisconsin. It proposes to present an annual historical pageant at Red Cliff Bay, near the Apostle Islands. L. E. McKenzie, Bayfield, is the executive secretary of the corporation.

The American Anthropological Association and American Folk-lore Society will hold their annual meeting at the Explorer's Club, New York, on December 27-29th.

Mr. Charles F. Carr, of New London, a well-known former collector of Indian and natural history materials, died on November 11th. His collections were presented to his home city and are on exhibition in the museum in the local public library.

PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin No. 37 of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, is devoted to a monograph by Harlan I. Smith, entitled "An Album of Prehistoric Canadian Art." "It is designed to meet the needs of Canadian industries who use designs and trade-marks in producing manufactured articles. In some cases the conditions brought about by the war have cut off the sole supply of industrial designs. The de-

signs for many industries, such as the textile trades were almost wholly of foreign origin. Consequently Canada relied on foreigners for them and the war having exhausted the energies of many European designers, the supply has been inadequate." This very useful publication is illustrated with 84 full page plates. Its price is 50 cents.

The extension service of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has issued an attractive and interesting publication, "The Wayside Park, Wisconsin's Call to the Great Out-of-Doors," Prof. Franz A. Aust being its author. "The Wayside Park is Wisconsin's 'open door.' It extends the community's hand of welcome to every passing stranger. Moreover, it may contribute immeasurably to the development of our rural life."

"Observations on the Ethnology of the Sauk Indians" is the title of an interesting monograph by Alanson Skinner, which the Milwaukee Public Museum has recently issued. This contains a brief history of this former well-known Wisconsin Indian tribe, with chapters on its social and political organization, gens names, religion, ceremonies, dances and feasts. It is based on notes taken by the author while collecting museum materials among these Indians in the months of May to July, 1922.

A recent bulletin of Lewis H. Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archeological Association, Rochester, New York, is entitled, "The Algonkian Occupation of New York." It consists of two interesting papers, the "General Archeological Criteria of Early Algonkian Culture," written by Alanson Skinner, and "Outline of the Algonkian Occupation of New York," by Arthur C. Parker, state archeologist.

The July, 1923, issue of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly contains an illustrated report by H. C. Shetrone on "Explorations of the Campbell Island Village Site and the Hine Mound and Village Site." Both are near Hamilton, Ohio. Among the interesting specimens obtained during the excavation of the first site were several earthenware vessels, an ocean-shell container, bone scrapers, hoe-blades made of the shoulder blades of elk and deer, shell spoons and scrapers, perforated clam shell hoes, antler points and flakers, a stone disk pipe and a rectangular pipe, a stone ear ornament. The burials were flexed and extended burials, some being skeletons of children. A total of 20 graves and 17 storage pits were examined.

The July-September, 1923, issue of the American Anthropologist contains, among other interesting papers, one on "Social Life of the Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island," by Riley D. Moore, and others on "American Feather Decorated Mats." by S. K. Lathrop, and "On a Peculiar Type of Whistle Found in Ancient American Indian Graves," by Bror Gustaver.